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A FATAL MISTAKE.

One evening a few weeks ago a party of gentlemen were seated on the balcony of the club-house at Reed's Lake. Most of them were from the city, but there were two or three strangers who for the first time were enjoying the beauty of the celebrated scenery of Grand Rapids and the hospitality of the boat club. It was a good night for story telling, and the party had been indulging in that pastime for nearly an hour when one of the strangers, who was an artist, threw away his cigar and related the following adventure:

Such an evening as this always recalls to my mind an experience which I had when I was a student in the city of Baltimore. One of the fellows of our set owned a yacht, and in consequence we all cultivated his acquaintance. One day he told us that he was expecting to entertain a party of young ladies that evening, and that he wished to rely upon us for assistance. Of course we were all delighted to go sailing in such merry company, and that night a dozen happy young people went gliding up the bay in as staunch a yacht as ever divided the waters of the Chesapeake. We had sailed about ten miles, and were quite near the shore, when it was suggested that we should land before making a tack for our return.

As we approached the land we saw a light glimmer through the foliage. The ground was laid out with regular rows of trees that stood like tall sentinels in the bright moonlight. Broad gravel walks led from the beach, and the lawn was intersected with carriage drives. Upon the hillside a couple of fountains reflected the moonbeams upon the surrounding evergreens, and upon every side were flower beds, whose bright blossoms drank in the sparkling dewdrops and diffused rich coloring over the landscape. The natural beauty of the park was enriched by every device of art and landscape gardening. Appearances indicated that we were trespassing upon the private grounds of a very large rural residence, but one who pretended to be acquainted with the neighborhood, said that the grounds were public and that the light proceeded from a hotel which was a sort of a summer resort. It was at once proposed that we have refreshments, and off we started in the direction of the light. The young lady whom I escorted took my arm, and we led the party towards the eminence. There was a little rivalry to see who should get there first, and on that account we did not notice the deserted appearance of the place, nor realize the scrape that we were getting into.

We hurried through the grounds and approached a grand old mansion, which was surrounded by a broad veranda. The background of the veranda was broken by the shadows of the supporting columns interlinked with the moving and ghost-like shadows of the surrounding trees, which were swayed to and fro in the moonlight by the night wind. We were hard pressed by the young people behind us, and finished the race with a run up the steps. I gave the door bell a violent jerk, and its echoing sound awoke me to a sense of my stupidity. It was no hotel, but a private house. Behind me I heard the laughter of the young folks. Within the house I heard a door open, and through a gauzy curtain I saw the light stream from a lighted apartment into the dark hall. A figure bearing a lamp came towards the door. I felt the hand of my companion tremble as she grasped my arm, for at the last moment she realized what a predicament we were in. The door opened, and a man wearing a dressing-gown and in his stocking feet stood before me. I felt that we were in for it, and in a spirit of bravado blurted out that we were a yachting party looking for refreshments. My nonchalance seemed to please him, for a welcoming smile overspread his countenance, and in a full voice, with a German accent, he bade us enter. We entered a reception room, which was richly furnished and abounded in books, bric-a-brac, antique ornaments, and bizarre relics. An air of disorder pervaded the place. A little black dog skipped round the heels of our German host and barked a welcome.

"I am glad to see you," said our German friend, "but you must excuse appearances. It is a long time since this room has heard any human voice except when I talked to my dog. Amuse yourselves for a few moments, and I will see if I can not find something wherewith to refresh you.

We seated ourselves about the room, but scarcely a word was uttered. We were all awed by the subdued, weird mystery of the surroundings; but we suddenly regained our spirits when the German appeared with a basket of fruit, a dish of cakes, and a pitcher of rich, fresh milk. The eatables soon disappeared, and one of the ladies sat down at the piano and played a dreamy fantasia. Then the German brought out a violin, and soon we were all keeping time to the lively music. Our host proposed a dance. The furniture was removed from the adjacent dining-room, and in a few minutes we were treading the giddy mazes of the waltz.

"Well," said my partner, when we had stopped to take breath, "this beats all the fantastic adventures I ever heard of. Suppose you examine this old German and find out what sort of a place it is."

Acting on this suggestion, I opened conversation as soon as there was a lull in the festivities. He met me half way in my advances, and when I inquired about the house he offered to show us about. It was an imposing old mansion, although the furniture and decorations belonged to the fashions of the preceding decade. On every hand were signs of neglect and decay. What chiefly interested me, however, was the sight of three portraits hanging upon the walls of the library, and my interest was greatly increased when I heard the strange, sad story which our guide related. The pictures were those of a middle aged lady and gentleman, and of a beautiful little girl about six years of age. They were oil paintings, and indicated the touch of a master's hand. The gentleman had a soldierly bearing, and his face showed courage and resolution. The firm-set jaw and the lines about the mouth indicated strength of character; yet there was the pleasant, animated expression of a kind and gentle disposition. The eyes and hair were dark, and I readily understood our guide when he elaborated upon the jet blackness of the originals. He was evidently a man who could command the admiration of man and the love of woman. The face of the woman was even more attractive and interesting. It was that of a sylph-like blonde, with golden tresses, dancing blue eyes, and full red lips sparkled with enticing beauty. I believed the German when he said the dark-haired man loved her as woman had never been loved before.

As our host led us through the deserted rooms he told us the sad incident that had wrecked the home. The man whose portrait we had admired was the owner of the mansion, and was a member of one of the oldest and proudest families in Maryland. The woman was his wife, and in her girlhood was a leading belle of Philadelphia. The little girl was their only child. Five years before they were living in the old family mansion, surrounded by everything that wealth and refined taste could procure. Their home was a favorite resort for the best society, and was constantly thronged with gay guests. The walls which echoed our dull footfalls had, five years before, resounded with the sounds of mirth and revelry. One night, when the house was wrapped in slumber, the master heard a noise as of some one attempting to gain an entrance. Seizing his revolver he sprang from his bed, and glided with soft footsteps down the hall to the dining-room, from whence the sounds proceeded. He stopped for a moment by the door. Suddenly it opened and a burglar bounded past him. He raised his weapon and fired. At the same instant a white figure came within the range of his vision. A piercing shriek revealed to him his terrible mistake. His anxious wife had followed him from their chamber, only to perish at the hand of her husband. She never spoke. He caught her in his arms, and received one passionate kiss of devotion before her spirit took its flight forever.

The establishment was at once closed and the servants were dismissed. The broken-hearted husband took his little daughter and went to Europe. Our German friend, who at that time was a tutor of the little girl, was left in care of the house, and until our advent he had been the only occupant of the deserted mansion.

But now comes the romantic part of my story. Four years afterwards I was traveling in Europe, and at a German watering place I met an American, accompanied by his daughter, a handsome girl of sixteen. The father was not much past middle age, but his heavy head of hair was white as snow. He was very reserved in his manners, and seemed broken with grief. Somehow their faces attracted me, and I could not help thinking that in days gone by I had known them. I made their acquaintance, and learned their history. Years before I had seen their portraits in the old mansion at Baltimore. A couple of years after our meeting the father died. In the meantime the daughter had become interested in art. I encouraged her taste in that direction, and a year after her father's death she married an artist whom you have all met.

Peter the Great of Russia.

The Imperial Historical Society of Russia has recently published a volume containing the correspondence of M. de Campredon, Envoy of France to St. Petersburg from 1722 to 1724. The immediate object of his mission was to conclude an alliance between the Duc de Chartres, son of the Regent Orleans, with the Grand Duchess Elizabeth, the Czar's youngest daughter. He was not successful in this project, but his observations on Russian life at that period are full of interest. Of the Czar Peter he says: "It is true to say of this great prince that he has accomplished prodigies, and if the interior of the greater number of his subject has not changed, there has at least been such a metamorphosis on the surface that those who knew Russia thirty years ago, and who see what goes on there to-day, would be constrained to allow that it required a monarch as courageous as he was enlightened and laborious to produce so happy and so general a revolution. In fact, his attention to the task of making his people amenable to order, to render them useful to the State, and to carry his glory to the highest point it could reach, was infinite; nor did it require less perseverance to draw his nobility from the indifference unworthy of men in which they were sunk, and to render them fit to serve in his armies on land and sea, for which they had until quite recently an insuperable objection. The knowledge which the Czar acquired in the foreign countries through which he travelled was turned to excellent account by his genius, sustained by the solid reflections of a concise and penetrating judgment, by a prodigious memory, by a courage which made him respected and obeyed without the least repugnance, and by a consummate prudence in the execution of all the great projects which he had formed for the welfare of his States after having extended their frontiers till he had rendered them the largest realm in Europe and himself the most powerful prince of the North. What is still more extraordinary is that he owed his great intelligence solely to his own labors; none of his relations who wished to deprive him of the throne troubled about his education. In this manner has Russia, scarcely known by name before his time, become to-day the object of the attention of the greater number of the Powers of Europe, who seek her friendship either because they fear to see her engaged in an opposite camp, or for the advantage hey hope to gain from her alliance."

A Fortune in Dispute.

Colonel Reynolds, of South Carolina, who recently died, was deemed one of the richest farmers in that state. His estate is estimated to amount to about $600,000. Some fifty years ago, being sorely disappointed in respect to an anticipated marriage, and being also a slaveholder, he took one of his female slaves as a concubine, and practically made her his wife, without any marriage ceremony, and lived with her as such up to to the time of his death. By her he had a large family of mulatto children, for whom he amply provided, and several of whom received a liberal education.

A few hours prior to his death Colonel Reynolds made his will, and drew the will with his own hand, thereby giving almost his entire estate to the Negro woman with whom he had lived as a wife and the mulatto children born to him by her. He had sisters and other relations who intend to dispute the validity of the will. Eminent lawyers who have examined the instrument, have expressed the opinion that it is legally constructed in every respect. We suppose that there is no doubt as to the question whether, under the laws of South Carolina, he had the legal right thus to dispose of his property.

And we add that we have no doubt as to whether, in the circumstances as existing, he did the right and honorable thing by this woman and her children. She had been practically his wife for nearly half a century, and, under the rules of the common law, was his wife; and her children were his children. To have treated them otherwise would have been mean and contemptible to the last degree.

Custer's Last Fight.

History has been corrected somewhat since that dark and bloody page was recorded, and not the least important is that the Indians outnumbered fully five to one all the white men in the country including the different commands of Custer, Benteen, Reno, as well as Gen Terry's and Gen. Gibbon's commands then at the forks of the two Horn rivers on the way up to effect a junction with the Seventh cavalry. Had they only known it the savages could have swept everything before them, as they were in superior force, armed with magazine rifles and fighting for their lives, although as a rule, our North American aborigines have a wholesome dread of artillery, of which Gen. Terry had one or to pieces along.

BRANWELL BRONTE.

Poor, depraved, brilliant Branwell Bronte! In history or fiction, what name is there that calls forth more pity, admiration and contempt than that of the gifted brother of the Bronte sisters? Though a bitter trial to them, he was, indirectly, the means of bringing their genius into life.

Had not the brother so wretchedly failed to fulfill the exceptional promise of his youth, in all likelihood the world would never have thrilled at the reading of "Jane Eyre," or shuddered over "Wuthering Heights."

Like his sisters, he was small of body, but with a disproportionately large head covered with red hair, and a face much freckled; not beautiful, but witty, passionate and gifted. Indeed, so complex was his temperament, so varied and peculiar his moral organization, it is difficult to regard him as wholly sane; the wild excesses of his later years, when he gave himself up to drink and the use of opium, strengthen if not altogether confirm this supposition.

This boy, the idol of his sisters, grew up unrestrained and without guidance from his father, who indeed, paid little or no attention to his children, further than to know they were alive and well, in a little, uninteresting village whose ideas and resources were as contracted as its streets, as primitively plain and uncouth as its houses. Its only place of recreation was the village tavern; there Branwell contracted habits that blighted his sisters' lives, ruined his own, bringing him to a premature grave, and turned the peaceful parsonage into a hell.

The limit of agony in which one person may involve his family is well nigh boundless, but it must have been fully realized in the Bronte household through Branwell. Genius without restraint, like runaway horses, generally ends in a smash-up, and thus it was with this highly imaginative youth, with his wonderful intuitive power of grasping an idea or a situation in its completeness that was astonishing.

Whenever there happened to be a traveller staying over night at the Haworth Inn, it was the landlord's custom to send for "th' vicar's Patrick," as he was called by the villagers, to come and entertain his guest through the long hours of the evening, by his brilliant wit and ready conversation.

At these meetings there was always a big bowl of smoking punch to quicken the spirits of the company, which was never neglected by the unfortunate youth.

The following is told as an example of his accurate knowledge of places he had never visited:

One night, in conversation with a gentleman from London about the city, young Bronte mentioned the existence of an insignificant by street or alley by which one could make a short cut from one prominent part of the city to another; apparently so familiar was he with its location and characteristics, that the gentleman was greatly surprised to hear that he had never visited the place but derived his knowledge from books and conversation with travellers like himself. It is also said that he could write two letters at the same time, one with each hand, to different individuals on different subjects; be that as it may, his versatility was variation itself, and his literary ability of a high order, as is evinced in his earlier letters, especially one written when he was about seventeen to the poet Southey, asking advice as to the practicability of beginning a literary career.

He had also much ability as an artist and it was his father's intention to send him to London for instruction, but he probably saw, when the time came, that Branwell could not be trusted in the great city where his wild habits would have opportunity for greater swing, for the boy was never sent.

It is not necessary to repeat here the story of his life, of his guilty love and wretched downfall; of those long days and nights of hopeless misery to himself and his family, of his mad ravings and outbursts of temper, and the degradation into which he sank lower, each depth seeming to open others still more awful, till he died despairing, lost.

We do not expect agility from a cripple, but are disappointed when the athlete fails in his promise; neither is swiftness looked for in a cart-horse, but a thorough-bred must have a good record. So it is with genius. From those to whom nature is most lavish in the bestowal of her gifts, much is expected; and this poor, unfortunate youth, unfortunate in that same nature, so prodigal in her endowments to him, had withheld the one faculty of self-restraint, was, like a rudderless ship, or an army without a leader, doomed to certain wreck. Yet, while regretting his culpable misuse of talent, and lamenting his untimely death, we condemn him most for what he did not do.

Fishing and Catching Fish.

The boy asked what was the difference between going for fish and going fishing. His father said that to catch fish was to get a few scaly things not worth much, but going fishing was quite another thing. It included the sunshine and the birds, and the murmur of the brooks and many other things. The father was like thousands of others who go fishing and bring home memories of pleasant hours of the murmuring waters and sunshine and birds. But a look in the basket may reveal no fish there, unless the fisher has met some boy on the stream who did not know or care whether there were any boys or sunshine that day or not, so that he got the fish and sold them to the fellow that was seeing everything else, except a favorable hole to cast his line. Now I don't say I never see anything while I am fishing. I do as much looking about as any man when I am not fishing. But when I am fishing I do nothing else. If the fish don't bite I am wondering if my bait is all right, and I don't go long without a bite before I look at my bait and make some change in it. If nothing more, I take it off and put it on again. Then I jerk it a little faster or a little slower, and let it sink to the bottom, let it lie a minute, then give it a sharp jerk, and if there is no bite I change places or let out the line and get the bait further away from me. If fly fishing, I have a number of motions to give the fly. Sometimes one motion will coax the fly fish to bite, and sometimes another. But I am fishing all the time.

The unauthorized opening of private letters, or perusing notes for private use only, is a most immoral act, well known and felt by every 'letter thief;' for, who will boldly and without blushing, acknowledge it? It is breaking one of the most sacred sanctuaries of humanity. Nearly the same rule applies to the unauthorized publication of private letters, even though they may have been directed to us. Letters do not become absolutely ours, that is, we are not absolutely free to dispose of their contents, although the letters be directed to us. The American law acknowledges this; it has been decided that the law, that no person has the right of publishing any thing of another's without a written order or permission of the writer, is applicable to letters; the property of them remains in the letter-writer.

VARIETIES OF HANDSHAKING.

How the Custom First Originated—Peculiarities of Different People.

"Did you ever consider how people first began to shake hands? No? Well, then, sit down here and I'll tell you what I think about it, for I have given this subject some study," said a gentleman to a reporter. "My opinion is that in early and barbarous times, when every savage or semi savage was his own law-giver, judge, soldier and policeman, and had to watch over his own safety, in default of all other protection, when two friends or acquaintances, or two strangers desiring to be friends or acquaintances, when they chanced to meet, offered each to the other the right hand alike of offense and defense—the hand that wields the sword, the dagger, the club, the tomahawk or other weapon of war. Each did this to show that the hand was empty and that neither war nor treachery was intended. A man cannot well stab another while he is engaged in the act of shaking hands with him, unless he be a double-dyed traitor and villain and strives to aim a cowardly blow with the left while giving the right and pretending to be on good terms with him.

"Did you ever observe that the ladies never shake hands with the cordiality of men unless it be with each other? The reason is obvious. It is for them to receive homage, not to give it. They cannot be expected to show to persons of the other sex a warmth of greeting which might be misinterpreted unless such persons are very closely related, in which cases handshaking is not needed and the lips do more agreeable duty.

"Every man shakes hands according to his nature, whether it be timid or aggressive, proud or humble, courteous or churlish, vulgar or refined. There is certainly a great art in handshaking, but I tell you the kind of handshake I hate, and that is one of the what I call the jolly good fellow handshakes. One of those fellows will grasp your hand, squeeze it until the tears run down your cheek and then, using your arm in the same manner as a pump handle, will go on shaking all the time he is talking to you, letting it rest easy for a moment or so, with the exception of a little spasmodic shake now and again, only, however, to start it afresh. The first time you imagine he is doing it because he is extremely glad to see you, but when you see him manifest the same cordiality toward people whom he met for the first time and toward those with whom he has been intimate for years you know he is a humbug or is, at any rate, acting from habit. But of all the men to be avoided the man who squeezes your hand in an excruciating manner on a false pretense is the worst. He dislocates your joints to convince you that he regards you highly, and as soon as you are out of sight forgets you or thinks that you are no 'great shakes' after all or, worse still, abuses you behind your back.

"Another and even more odious kind of handshaker is he who offers you his hand, but will not permit you to get fair hold of it. To be treated with cool contempt of supercilious scorn which such a mode of salutation implies is worse than not to be saluted at all. If hands are to be shaken let it be done properly. Another species of handshaker I detest is the man who offers you one finger instead of five, as much as to say, 'I am either too preoccupied myself or think too little of you to give you my whole hand. With such a man the interchange of any but the barest and scantiest courtesy is rendered difficult by any one who has a particle of self-respect.

"Yet another objectionable man is the one that shoves out his left hand in greeting you. That is discourteous, sometimes intentional and sometimes not, but it is an act that no true gentleman would commit. There is really no reason why it should be more discourteous than to kiss the left cheek instead of the right, but doubtless the custom that makes the right hand imperative in all sincere salutations dates from those early times when handshaking first began, and the hand that shook or was shaken in friendship was of necessity weaponless. The poor left hand that one would think ought to be of as much value and strength as the right, just as the left foot or leg is as strong as the right foot or leg, because they are both used equal, has fallen into disrepute as well as into comparative disuse, until it has become an accepted phrase to say of any proceedings that is inauspicious, artful, sly or secretly malicious, that it is 'sinister'—that it is left handed.

"I do not," he continued, "object to shake hands on certain occasions, but it is this perpetual 'shake, shake,' with everybody that I object to. It is pleasant to touch the hand of an honest man or woman, and to be on such terms of acquaintanceship with either of these masterpieces of creation as to justify you in the thought that you are their equal. Even to grasp the paw of an intelligent dog, who holds it up for you to shake on being asked to do so, is something pleasant. For the dog, unlike some men, would scorn to give his paw to one in whose eye and in whose face he, by his fine instinct, in some respect the equal if not the superior of reason, discovered treachery or evil. As I have said, it is the continued handskaking with Tom, Dick and Harry that ought to be put a stop to.

Superstitions About Funerals.

It is bad luck to whistle or hum the air that a band plays at a funeral.

If two persons think and express the same thought at the same time, one of them will die before the year passes.

If two young girls are combing the hair of a third at the same time, it may be taken for granted that the youngest of the three will soon die.

If at the cemetery there be any unusual delay in burying the dead, caused by any unlooked-for circumstances, such as the tomb being too small to hold the coffin, it is a sign that the deceased is selecting a companion from among those present, and one of the mourners must soon die.

A Novelty in Wall Paper.

Cartridge paper is the latest novelty in wall paper. It is perfectly plain, and is something the consistency of blotting paper. It comes in all the artistic shades, and makes a very effective wall decoration with a handsome frieze a few shades lighter than the color of the whole. Large pattern gilt paper is now out of style, and cartridge paper, or paper with but a faint design in it, is now used by those who wish their rooms to be artistic as well as stylish.

Discharged for a Good Reason.

The Paris police arrested a female beggar named Louisa Martin. She stood on the steps of the Notre Dame church, wearing a large placard bearing the inscription:

"I HAVE NO HOME AND NOTHING TO EAT, AND AM 100 YEARS OLD.

In reality she was only sixty-five years old. The judge said:

"You have been guilty of obtaining money under false pretenses by making out that you are thirty-five years older than you really are, but as this is the first instance in the history of the world of a woman claiming to be older than she really is, I'll let you go."

KILLING THE GREAT AUK.

How an Interesting Bird Was Destroyed—Other Extinct Creatures.

Sixty or seventy years ago the great auks were exceedingly common along the northern coast, coming as far south as Nahant. But warfare was commenced upon them, and, though it hardly seems possible, their extermination is doubtless complete; the last living bird having been killed in 1844, on a group of islands called Funglasker, off the south-west coast of Iceland.

In the last century these birds, which were large, handsome and striking in appearance, were common at the Faroe Islands, and, as they were found to be good eating, they were slaughtered by the boat-load, not only for immediate use, but to be dried and preserved. They were finally driven to a desolate rock that was considered inaccessible; but one calm day a Faroese vessel succeeded in making a landing, and the crew destroyed nearly the entire rookery. A few birds escaped to sea and returned after the departure of the men, and for a time were safe. Then, as if nature herself were in league against them, the rock, a few years later, was engulfed by a sub-marine eruption.

The few remaining great auks now assembled and formed a rookery on a rock called Eldey, where, for fourteen years, they lived a precarious existence. During that time sixty of their number were taken, and finally the last pair was destroyed. Their history in other localities is very similar to this. That the birds were once common on the Maine coast is shown by the fact that their bones are found in the oyster-shell heaps at various parts of the shore.

At the same time and in the same locality with the great auk lived the Labrador duck, quite rare even in collections, and now totally extinct. The last known living specimen was killed by Colonel Wedderburn, of Halifax, in 1852.

In a similar way the curious dodo, which was a great pigeon, was exterminated. The sailors who visited the Island of Mauritius used to kill them in mere wanton sport.

The notornis, a beautiful rail of New Zealand, has become extinct probably within the memory of some of our readers, its extermination also being due to man. And in our own time we see the buffalo being crowded further and further into the mountains and almost exterminated from our Western plains.

Two Kinds of Temper.

Within two days the Listener witnessed a couple of incidents on Washington street, which illustrated admirably the difference there is in people. Passing along near the corner of Temple place he saw two stout elderly ladies standing side by side—one facing one way, however, and the other the other way, glaring at each other with furious eyes. There was a little grinning crowd about them, and when the Listener came quite up to them he saw what was the matter. In meeting and undertaking to pass, the clothing of these two elderly ladies had come in contact and a projecting button upon the dress of one had caught in the lace on the garments of the other. Their strain to disentangle themselves had drawn them into a regular snarl; the wrath of each had been roused to the boiling point, and each woman seemed to be exclaiming, in the language of Scripture, "Who shall deliver me from this body of death?" Instead of leaving the disentanglement to one of the two to be managed with deliberation and discretion, each was tugging away spitefully at the point of jointure. There seemed to be livelihood of an occasion for the interference of the police presently, for the faces of the two ladies were growing redder and redder, and their eyes snapped more and more furiously. Presently one lady gave a desperate tug, the lace gave way and the tie was severed. But imagine the feelings of the lady whose lace had been lacerated!

Next day, passing over almost the same ground, the Listener saw a pretty girl, brown eyed, ruddy cheeked and short haired, and a stout Irish woman in bonnet, a red and black shawl and a green poplin dress, who were walking in opposite directions, stop all at once, caught fast, just as the women of the day before had been. The young girl smiled faintly and good naturedly. The Irishwoman took in the situation and courtesied.

"Sure, miss," said she, "an' it's a sign that we'll meet in heaven!"

The young lady smiled more pronouncedly and said:

"Wait a moment and I will unfasten it."

With half a minute's work she disentangled the snarl.

"Ah, miss, remember it," said the Irish woman, as she moved away, radiant with smiles, "we're to meet in heaven, sure!"

Russia's Czar a Hopeless Sot.

This, however the Czar of Russia is; a hopeless and oft-times helpless sot. Among those nearest to him it is well known, but never mentioned except in whispers, that he has several times suffered from that most frightful of all species of insanity, delirium tremens, and the narrator alleges, his cruelty to those who were so unfortunate as to come under his hand upon these occasions would have appealed to the finer sensibilities of the King of Dahomey and caused that fiendish monarch to shed tears of compassion. In his lucid intervals he is reasonable, and even sagacious; but when under the influence of champagne or brandy, which two liquors are most delightful to the imperial palate, not even his ministers, and, least of all, his wife and children, can restrain his tendency to imperil his personal safety by exposing himself to the attacks of secret foes in his ungovernable recklessness. It is told of this imperial maniac that, on one occasion, M. de Giers was driven from the Czar's presence with language unfit to be heard in the lowest haunts of infamy after having been summoned by his sovereign to report upon some matter affecting Russia's foreign policy, and that the Czar's conduct so outraged him that he was only induced to retain his office at the earnest entreaty of friends and upon the Czar's subsequent apology.

—The manufacture of steel sleepers is fast extending in England, and this would seem to be especially the case in its relation to colleries, in which latter, as is well known, large sums of money are annually expended in the maintenance of wooden sleepers and tramways under ground, for which purpose it is found the steel sleepers are admirably suited. For this use a strong, yet light, corrugated steel sleeper is employed, with a special steel clip for fastening. Two holes are punched in each end of the sleeper, and the steel clips are put in after it is laid, the rail being keyed up by a steel taper key. The corrugated sides of the sleeper, with the two protecting fangs at either end, enable it, when laid down, to become very firmly attached to the ballast or road, thus preventing any movement when loads are passing over sharp curves. The weight of the sleeper, with two steel keys and clips, is sixteen and one-half pounds.

SOMETHING ABOUT WIGS.

The Different Sorts There are, and What They Usually Cost.

The First Thing to be Decided When Getting a Wig—Ventilation—Making the Measurements—A Realistic Effect—Wigs for Women.

There is a great deal more to a wig than appears to the untutored mind even of a bald man. There are ready made and made to order wigs of almost as many shades and styles as there are bald men to wear them. The prices vary from a three dollar cheap mat of hair to hide a coming bald spot to beautiful combinations that cost hundreds of dollars. The first thing to be done in getting a wig is to decide how much you want to pay. An ordinary plain weft wig, as it is called, costs $15, unless the bald headed man wants a gray one, which will cost $5 more. This wig will cover a bald head as well as a $50 ventilated wig with gauze seams, but the owner of it would not feel as well or look as pretty as he would with a wig with all modern improvements.

After the plain weft wig comes the weft wig with gauze seams. This wig costs $5 more, and if extra quality hair of fine looking gray or other rare color is wanted its value may be as high as $30. In a gauze seam wig the parting of the hair is on gauze, and the wig is more deceptive. The gauze shows up white in imitation of the natural scalp. It takes more art to do this, and extra art costs money.

WITH HAIR NET SEAM.

Ambitious bald heads may buy the weft wig with hair net seam. This is an improvement still over the gauze seam, and such improvements cost $5 each—gray hair extra rates. Wig manufacturers describe this as "the highest perfection yet reached in the wigmaker's art, for it is impossible to distinguish it from the habitual parting, and hence this wig possesses the valuable desideratum of combining naturalness and durability." Wigmakers always spell wig with a big W, and use Latin words in describing it, to show their knowledge of the antiquity and dignity of concealers of baldness.

The ventilated wig, with the hair net seam, is the top notch in wigs, and costs from $35 up. It is an invention in which proper wig manufacturers take great pride. A special crochet needle has been invented for the making of this wig and the hairs are crochetted in. The wig with hair net seam, ventilation and all, weighs only an ounce and a quarter for moderate sized heads, and an ounce and a half for big heads.

Five measurements are to be made to have a wig a good fit, and if the bald man's head is lopsided, or if the bumps are improperly developed, more measurements will have to be taken. Measurement No. 1 is around the head from the top of the forehead, where the roots of the primeval hair were, down over the ears, and around the base of the skull. The next measurement is from the remnants of hair roots on the forehead to the base of the head, in a straight line, back over the expance of baldness. The tape line is then to be run from ear to ear over the forehead to fix the longitude, and from ear to ear over the top of the head to make sure of the latitude of the ears. From temple to temple around the back of the head fixes the dimensions of the rear forehead. With all these full investigations must be made as to whether the person's hair was straight or curly, its color, where it was parted, long or short, and thick or thin. Bald headed people usually prefer to have their new hair like their old, but if they are not particular and none of their old hair is left to betray them, they can change the part and shade and try innovations. It is not good form, however, among the best families of bald heads to wear a curly wig one day and a straight haired wig the next, though the part may be transferred from one side to the other if attention is not called to it.

A REALISTIC EFFECT.

Some bald headed people with consciences do not cover all their baldness but leave a little exposed, thereby adding to the realistic effect of their wigs. For such and for the mighty host of partially bald toupees are made. The plain name for toupees is scalp wigs. It is easier to order a toupee than a wig. Here are full directions that people out in the country can take advantage of:

Cut a piece of paper the size of the bald surface on the top of the head, then lay it on this surface and plait the edges flat so that the paper will fit close, and cover the bald part completely, thus giving the exact shape of the head; then draw a line with a lead pencil where you had parted your hair. Now secure the plaits with a needle and thread so that they will not come out; after which you can fold your paper pattern and inclose with sample of hair, together with instructions in envelope, for transmission by post.

Instructions and a check for payment are safe things to send with the measurement. The checks run from $10 up, according to the size of the bald spot and the hair of the bald man. A toupee can be stuck to the head so it will not fall off or be affected by raising the hat. It should be taken off every night and restuck the next morning. The plain weft toupee costs $10, the gauze seam $2 extra, and the ventilated gauze seam $3 more. Gray toupees cost extra. Toupees with hair net seam and gauze or imitation hair net foundation, which are considered in the manufacturer's catalogues to be "the very acme of perfection in every way," cost $20.

All these wigs and toupees are for men. For women they cost more, as a woman's wig takes more hair, and the price runs up to anything women want to pay, though the usual prices range from $10 to $100. Woman are measured the same as men, and the directions printed above for men will do for women just as well. Women's wigs are in far greater varieties than men's. Besides the full wig and the toupees they have innumerable styles of false fronts and half and quarter wigs. The false fronts can be made so elaborate as to comb back on the head and conceal partial baldness.—*New York Sun.*

In a Tiger's Mouth.

As a young officer, doing duty with a Madras cavalry regiment, Sir Edward Bradford was a keen sportsman. One day, when tiger-shooting, he "missed his mark," and soon found himself in the tiger's clutches. It was an anxious moment, few of his friends being at hand. As a sportsman of experience, Sir Edward knew well that his best course was to lie quietly and sham death. The tiger surveyed his prey, looked around, and, thinking all was safe, set steadily to work to make its meal. Taking the officer's hand in its mouth, it was steadily disposed of, an the arm chewed to the elbow before Sir Edward's companions came up and released him. The cool resolution of the man in feigning death had been the means of saving what has since proved to be a most valuable life, for had he moved or uttered even a groan, the tiger would have put an end to his existence before going on with his repast.

Cambria Freeman.

EBENSBURG, PA.,

FRIDAY, - - - DEC. 2, 1887.

TEN years ago hardly any beet sugar was imported into the United States. In 1886 the amount was exactly 233 466,445 pounds. Then there was a prejudice against this kind of sugar, but we hear no more complaints on this score. It is sold alongside of cane sugar and no one knows it.

THE National Committee of the Prohibition party met at Chicago on Wednesday last and decided upon Indianapolis for holding the next National Convention to nominate candidates for President and Vice President, and the first Wednesday in June 1888, was named as the day.

HENRY GEORGE'S organ, the New York *Standard*, intimates in its issue of last week that the anti-Poverty or United Labor Party will have no Presidential ticket in the field next year, but will make a struggle to elect some Congressmen, hoping to secure a voice in the House for those interested in tax reforms.

THE report of the Third Assistant Postmaster General for the last fiscal year shows that the total ordinary revenue for the year was, in round numbers, $48,000,000. The money from the money order business was $719 000, making a total revenue of $48 719 000. The total expenditures for the year, including actual and estimated outstanding liabilities, amounted to $53 133 252 showing a deficit in the revenue of something over *four* million of dollars. From these figures it is quite apparent that the time is fast approaching when the Department will be able to pay its own expenses, if it does not even yield a handsome revenue.

THE New York Court of Appeals handed down its decision on Tuesday on the appeal of Jacob Sharp from his conviction for bribery of the New York city Board of Aldermen. When Sharp was on trial in the lower court his own evidence before a committee of the State Senate in relation to his dealings with certain members of the Board of Aldermen, was admitted against him. The Court of Appeals holds that this ought not to have been done. Sharp will now be admitted to bail and released from prison where he has been confined since his conviction and sentence awaiting the decision of the higher court. It is uncertain when his next trial will take place. He is an old man and completely broken down in health, but is still wealthy.

MAHONE figures a Republican majority on the popular vote at the late election in Virginia, while the Democrats show a Democratic majority of 5,000. Of course no one believes Mahone. Senator Riddleberger, his colleague, clinches the matter, and says:

The result in Virginia was no surprise to me. We were licked fair and square. It was Mahone and his methods that defeated the Republicans. His management of the canvass and his abandonment of the only issues that we could have won with made it impossible for the Republicans to reply to the Democratic stump speakers. So far as I know, there was no fraud whatever at the polls, as has been charged, and no one seriously believes the sensational reports. The charges printed by certain papers that we were cheated and counted out are the worst kind of rot. Why, one of our own men was elected by barely 10 majority. If the Democrats wanted to count us out how easy it would have been to wipe away the 10 votes.

SHOWMAN Phineas T. Barnum says that the total loss caused by the destruction by fire of his winter quarters at Bridgeport, Conn, on last Sunday night a week, will foot up $400 000, including the building, five elephants, the lions, tigers and all the other wild beasts destroyed, the seats, canves, tents, poles costumes, etc, and all other material used with the show. The elephants lost were valued at $30,000, the building at $20,000 and the wild beasts at $130,000, the seats tents and costumes at $180,000. Since the disaster Mr. Barnum has received by every mail a vast number of letters, most of which are from children, and they have been received from points as far as Chicago and St. Louis, and Quebec and Portland, all expressing sympathy and good wishes. In this connection it may be stated that Barnum's agent in London telegraphed to him on Saturday that he had purchased the entire collection of animals from Wombwell's menagerie, near Lydall, England, to be added to the purchases for the new Barnum collection now being made. Wombwell, who is dead was known as "the English Barnum."

ATTORNEY GENERAL Kirkpatrick of this State has decided that a woman is not eligible for an appointment as notary public. The decision is the result of the application of Damon Y. Kilgore, a Philadelphia lawyer, to Governor Beaver for the appointment of his wife, Carrie B. Kilgore, to the office of Notary public. The Attorney General holds that her appointment would establish a precedent—that no law of the State provided for it, and that it would occasion litigation because many persons would doubt the validity of the appointment. Mrs. Carrie B. Kilgore has acquired a vast deal of notoriety during the last three or four years through her persistent efforts to become a Philadelphia lawyer, the same as her husband. Each of the courts, however, to which she made the application refused her request. At last one of the Judges appointed a committee to examine into her knowledge of the law, and a favorable report having been made, she was admitted to the bar and entered into partnership with Damon, her husband. Her ambition for legal fame don't seem to be satisfied and she now wants to try her hand at playing Notary public. At the municipal election next February Carrie will, perhaps, want to be elected constable of the ward in Philadelphia in which she resides. Her proper sphere is at home taking care of her babies, if she has any, which we think is hardly probable.

THE Congressional career of the Hon. Wm. H. Martin, a newely elected and very fresh member of the House from Texas, nearly came to an inglorious and tragic end in Washington a week ago last night. Martin is the successor of Judge Reagan who acquired a national reputation during his long and active service in the House, from which he has been promoted to the Senate by the Legislature of his State. This brilliant performance of Martin just on the threshhold of his public career is a sure precursor of his future greatness. A Washington correspondent speaks of it as follows:

He arrived in the city and inscribed his name on the Willard register, along with other statesmen, and was assigned a room commensurate with his official dignity. Late in the evening he turned himself over to a colored barber and experienced a hair-cut. After sacrificing his Sampsonian locks, he further submitted to the demands of the new social life into the vortex of which he had so suddenly plunged, by discarding his his Texas flannel shirt and donning a broad expanse of linen and standing collar. Then submitting to the formality of a shine, he retired to his room with the evident consciousness of a man who felt that he had discharged his his full duty toward the new civilization, and was prepared for any emergencies which might arise.

Along about midnight the halls of the hotel became stifling with the odor of escaping gas. Mr. Dewitt, one of the attaches of the house, upon making the discovery, at once surmised that somebody had blown out the gas. He began a hurried search, and after much sniffing, finally located the odor by its intensity at the door of the Texas Congressman. To his gentle rapping at the door there was no response, and even when he pounded vigorously the only reply from within was silence. Summoning a porter he burst open the door, and found the room filled with gas, the jet turned on and the Lone Star statesman lying in bed unconscious. Aid was summoned, and after a long course of treatment, and the persistent application of restoratives, the Texas Congressman was saved to his constituency. He explained that, not knowing how the darned thing worked, he had blown out the gas.

THE jury in the case of John Most, the New York Anarchist, who was charged with using incendiary threats on a speech he delivered in Kraemer's Hall in that city on the night after the Chicago Anarchists were executed, rendered a verdict of guilty on Monday night. His counsel will make a motion for a new trial. Most himself was a witness and flatly denied that he had used the threatening language in his speech which the three newspaper reporters who was present attributed to him. On cross examination Mr. Nicoll, Assistant District Attorney, questioned Most on the record of his past life. The prisoner said he had been convicted of treason in Austria in 1869, and had been imprisoned for one year. In 1870 he was again convicted in that country of the same crime and got a five years' sentence, but gained his liberty in 1871 through amnesty granted to political prisoners. In 1872 he was sentenced to one year's imprisonment in Berlin for calling the emperor of Germany a "slaughterer" and a "massacrer." In 1874 he was sentenced to imprisonment for one year and six months for a speech made in Berlin on the memorial day of the Paris Commune. In 1877 he was sentenced in Berlin to two months' imprisonment for blasphemy. In 1881 he was sentenced in England to 18 months imprisonment for applauding in the *Freiheit* the killing of the czar. When he got out of prison there he came to this country and has since remained here. Most is no doubt proud of his prison life in Europe and when one thinks of his previous disreputable career it is hard to say what ought to be done with him. If this country had a penal colony in Alaska there would be the proper place for him.

UNDER an Act of the Legislature of Georgia the people of Atlanta and of the county in which it is situate voted two years ago on the question of prohibiting the sale of intoxicating liquors within the limits of the county. Out of about 8,000 votes the Prohibitionists carried the day by a majority of 228. The same Act permits a vote to be taken on the same issue every second year and the question was again submitted to a popular vote on last Saturday. The fight of the two factions has been going on for nearly six weeks and has been of the most bitter and exciting nature. Meetings were held every night all over Atlanta and at every cross.road outside of the city limits. The negro vote was the bone of contention in as much as it was the balance of power and each side made a supreme endeavor by every means possible to secure it. Although the colored vote was divided it seems to be conceded that the bulk of it was cast against Prohibition. The aggregate vote cast was about 10,000 which is an excess of 2 000 over the vote of two years ago, and the majority *against* Prohibition in the city and county is over 1,000. This change in public sentiment has been brought about from the simple fact that Prohibition in Atlanta, as every where else, did not prohibit and that by the testimony of her own people there was an increase and not a decrease of drunkenness. The year 1887, as far as the results have been ascertained through the ballot box, has not been a good one for the cause of Prohibition.

ACCORDING to a Paris dispatch, elsewhere published, M. Grevy, President of France, has finally determined to escape the difficulties in which his administration has become involved by resigning his office. That event was fixed to take place on yesterday to be followed to day by the election of his successor by the vote of the Senate and Chamber of Deputies. M. Grevy was first elected President when McMahon resigned in 1879, a year before his term expired. He was re-elected for the seven years' term in 1866, and has yet until 1893 to serve.

Two Cyclone Stories.

The other day at the Press Club rooms a group of reporters were relating personal experiences. "The most thrilling sight I ever saw," said one, "was the howling cyclone at Racine about four years ago. I never want to see another, for the sight scared away ten years of my life. I saw a big, copper colored, funnel-shaped cloud approaching, and, anticipating that there would be a lively storm, went to the top story of the Y. M. C. A. building to see it break over the city. The immense funnel came nearer and nearer, lower and lower, majestically approaching the Bohemian quarter of the city. Then, to my horror, buildings were tossed in the air like dice thrown from a box, mingling in indescribable confusion with sections of fences, broken and uprooted trees, all in a cloud of dust. I can't describe the terror that took possession of me when I saw the big houses flying through the air, and to this day I do not know how I got down the several flights of stairs and out of the building. When I recovered my composure I was ten blocks away in the opposite direction, all out of breath. I don't think I ever ran the distance in such a short period of time as that day trying to run away from that cyclone."

"That reminds me," said one of the listeners, "of a little episode that put a few gray hairs in my head. It was in Dakota and occurred last year. I was working on a St. Paul paper and had been sent on a special mission into the adjoining territory. A friend of mine had taken a claim in Dicky county, and I took advantage of the opportunity afforded to pay him a visit. We were having a social chat when I observed an anxious look come over his face. He stepped to the window and with blanched face shouted to me and the members of his family.

"'Rush for the cellar.'

"'What's the matter?' I asked.

"'I'm afraid there will be a cyclone,' he answered, 'and I would rather be in a cellar than in the garret.'

"'I would like to see a cyclone,' I said, and took my place by the window, while the others rushed for the cellar, expecting me to follow. I confess I did not anticipate that my friends' fears were well founded, for I saw nothing alarming in the cloud that was travelling toward the place. There was a barn a little ways beyond, and the cloud seemed to be making a bee line for it. There was an oppressive stillness for a minute or two, then a few gusts of wind, and, before I had time to think, that barn went sailing up towards the sky, and was carried bodily over the roof of the house like a mere toy. The house itself seemed to be lifted up several feet upon one end and then settled down again gently, as though some giant's hand had tilted it and set it back uninjured. Was I scared? My hair stood on end, and when I saw that barn sailing in the air I wished I had taken my friend's advice and crept into the cellar. The barn was scattered for a distance of several miles. We couldn't find enough sound boards to build a respectable hen coop. That same cyclone played a curious freak on three men engaged in baking potatoes in a little shanty near by. It sucked up the roof and sides of the little structure, with the men, leaving the floor intact, carried them a quarter of a mile in a jiffy, and set them down right in the middle of a potato field."

Powderly's Land Theory.

PHILADELPHIA, November 25.—T. V. Powderly, Master Workman of the Knights of Labor, this week commences the publication of a series of letters in the official organ of the order, containing suggestions upon which a popular vote of the members may soon be asked.

Mr. Powderly joins issue with the common property theory. He affirms the charges against speculators and greedy landlords, but gives the Knights of Labor the credit of forcing the fight, "until now are seen public officials, legislators, heads of departments, Senators and the President himself stretching forth their hands to save the heritage of the people.

"Individuals," says he, "might have raised their voices in vain; they might have written and prayed; isolated organizations of men might have petitioned the lawmakers not to give away the lands, and their voices, prayers and petitions would have gone forth unheeded had not the united voice of men and women who believed and declared that 'not another acre for railroads or speculators' should be given or bartered away forever.

"To no other organization belongs the credit of calling attention to the ravages of the land speculator. Knights of Labor have kept that question prominently before the people in season and out of season, and before our mission is ended the unholy grasp of the speculator and the alien landlord will be removed from the soil forever. To day in every town and hamlet the land question is being studied and the simple proposition of the Knights of Labor stands up in giant form before every man and woman who toils and feels an interest in the country we inhabit. Theories are advanced which in themselves sound very nice as to the ownership of all the land by the people 'in common.' Before that object can be attained the people must learn to think in common. It must first be demonstrated that the idea is practicable. I once believed that the people could own and till the soil in common. I did not believe that it was right for an individual to hold absolute ownership of the soil. To day I know that an individual cannot hold absolute title to the soil if the interests of the people 'in common' require that it should be otherwise.

"I no longer believe that the people 'in common can till the soil and own it in common; first, because they do not think 'in common; second, because the people are only people and not angels. In other words, the people are not good enough yet to discard the native selfishness which was born in them. We must take men and women as we find them. As we find men and women today, they are selfish and grasping. Each one has a desire to own and control a home of his own, and my efforts will be put forth to the end that each man who wishes to may own his home. If every man owned his home labor would be more appreciated than it is. The desire to reduce the hours of labor would be greater, for every man would have a place on which to expend his spare moments.

"Setting aside the future of the land, the one idea on which all men can unite is that the land should be kept from sharks, speculators knaves and land grabbers—native naturalized or alien. On this principle the Knights of Labor have united over a million people, for no matter how many members may have drifted away, they were a unit on that question and still believe it true."

Is Consumption Incurable?

Read the following: Mr. C. H. Morris, Newark, Ark., says: "Was down with Abscess of Lungs, and friends and physicians pronounced me an Incurable Consumptive. Began taking Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, am now on my third bottle, and able to oversee the work on my farm. It is the finest medicine ever made."

Jesse Middlewart, Decatur, Ohio, says: "Had it not been for Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption I would have died of Lung Troubles. Was given up by doctors. Am now in best of health." Try it. Sample bottles free at E. James' drug store.

Changes in France.

The many changes in the French Government since 1789 are most interesting. Though the causes of the French Revolution were at work long before the meeting of the States General in 1789 the first time that it had convened since 1614, then began in a legislative way the the troubles which have never since been securely quieted. For four years after the meeting of the States General the popular power continued to rise until Louis XVI. was beheaded, in 1793, when the royal prerogative was exterminated and the bloody career of the revolutionists prevailed unchecked.

It fairly burned itself out in its intensity and prepared the way for the dictatorship of Napoleon, soon to be followed by his coronation as Emperor. He wrought order in home affairs, and at the same time conducted the unparalleled series of wars in which his fame was consummated and which ended in his downfall in 1814. He was Emperor but for ten years. The allies placed Louis XVIII. on the throne, from which he was driven for one hundred days in the following year by Napoleon, on his return from Elba. Louis XVIII. was reinstated after Waterloo and reigned for nine years longer. His brother, Charles X., then reigned for six years and was dethroned in 1830 by revolt, to make place for the Citizen King, Louis Philippe, who was in turn overthrown by the revolution of 1848, when the second Republic began its short and troubled existence.

Socialistic troubles and general discontent culminated in the *coup d' etat* by which Louis Napoleon, then President, paved the way to be made Emperor in 1852. His Empire lasted nineteen years only, and was sustained mainly by the policy of diverting the attention of the people from the internal administration. He entered upon the Crimean war in 1854, held an International Exhibition in Paris in 1855 engaged in war with Austria in 1859 sent Maximilian to Mexico, and expended vast sums under Baron Haussmann in the embellishment of Paris. The funds to defray the expenses were obtained and expended in a way that, with other aggravations, brought forth threatening manifestations that doubtless led the Emperor to look for another war to occupy the popular mind. He found it, and thereby hastened his own downfall. Then came the Republic for the third time.

There have thus been nine revolutionary changes in the French Government in less than a century. The shortest duration of any Government was one hundred days, and the longest that of Louis Napoleon—nineteen years. The present Republic has lasted sixteen years, but they have been unsettled ones, and at no time has the situation been more critical than it is now. The head of the Government is forced to abdicate, with no designated successor in view, and the legislative body is under the control of no predominant party. And over all there is a gloomy cloud of corruption that has shaken public confidence. The outlook is not bright.—*N. Y. World.*

The Public Lands for the People.

There is one thing the Democratic Administration at Washington has brought about which is well worth the cost of the long struggle that ended in overturning the Republican party after it had been twenty-four years in uninterrupted power. The contest between bona fide purchasers of railroad grant lands and the corporations which have harried and worried them has been brought to a conclusion. The rights of the settlers have been maintained. Heretofore the Government has neither corrected the wrongs done by itself in granting occupied lands to the railroad companies, nor the wrongs done by the companies in selling lands to which they had no right and in seizing lands for which they had no sufficient title. The settler, who had no surety of justice in an appeal to the Courts, where strong corporations wear out the patience and the means of private litigants, has found a stalwart friend at last able and willing to take his part. The public lands belong to the people, and it is the wisest policy to dispose of them in small parcels to actual settlers, and to nobody else. There should never be another foot of land granted to corporations, and the terms of the grants already made should be rigorously enforced against the grantees. There has been no Act of the Government since it was founded more impolitic and improvident than the reckless and unnecessary waste and surrender of the public domain.—*Phila. Record.*

"The Man of Destiny."

The latest returns from New York only magnify the triumph which President Cleveland has won by the defeat of Colonel Grant in the State, and of De Lancey Nicoll in the city election. He was not a neutral factor in the campaign. On the contrary, his direct endorsement was given through a public letter to the candidates of the straightout Democracy, and their emphatic victory is an endorsement of his policy which means that he will not only be the next Democratic candidate for President, but the next President himself, unless he is met with more formidable opposition henceforth than impeded him in the past. The fact is the managers of the Republican party must abandon knavery in the selection of the next Presidential candidate, and array themselves in the support of an able, a respected, and an incorrupted and incorruptible man, who besides being such, must contain the elements necessary to carry the State of New York. It is needless to state that frigid John Sherman is not the wanted person, neither is vapid Joseph Hawley, of Connecticut; neither is James G. Blaine, who proved his futility under more favorable circumstances once before, nor is the fiery Joseph B. Foraker, of Ohio, who was at one time respected and respectable, but destroyed more friends than he possesses by the excessive development of patriotic ardor. Why any of these men should be taken up, we cannot see.—*Pittsburg Leader, Republican.*

The Last Straw.

PARIS, November 28.—The period of delays and subterfuges is at an end. Grevy settled yesterday that he would communicate his message to Parliament on Thursday, and he is of the same mind to day. His organ has been instructed to announce that on Thursday he will address to the Chambers a message containing his resignation.

The Rouvier Ministry although practically defunct, turned restive. It has consented reluctantly to liquidate the situation, but it was kicking its heels with nothing to do and sharing the odium of this unprecedented state of things. At last Rouvier talked very plainly to the President. This had its effect, and so when the Chamber met this afternoon the President of the Council stepped briskly to the tribune, asked the House to adjourn till Thursday and added that by that date he would be in a position to present it with an important communication. No one rose to oppose the proposal, and Floquet, who is the most discreet as well as energetic of Presidents, promptly declared the sitting at an end.

An Associated Press cablegram says: The congress of the Senate and Chamber of Deputies will meet on Friday at Versailles, to elect a successor to President Grevy.

NEWS AND OTHER NOTINGS.

—A monster rattlesnake, which measured nearly 13 feet in length and was as large around as a man's body, was killed near Tahlequah, I. T., a few days ago. It had 24 rattles.

—The hog cholera is reported to prevail in nineteen counties in Illinois. In some of these counties the mortality has amounted to seventy per cent. among the young stock and fifty per cent among the mature.

—"Old Sorrel," Stonewall Sackson's famous war house, has been stuffed by a Washington taxidermist, and will be preserved by the veterans of the Robert E. Lee Camp, at Richmond, in memory of the great commander.

—Colonel Williams, in his history of the negro troops in the rebellion, says there were 178,975 of the black soldiers enrolled in the volunteer, army of the United States and of this number, 36,847 died in the service of their country.

The neighborhood of Dennison, Iowa, is excited over the elopement of Mrs. Henry Bloomdale, the wife of a prominent farmer, with a negro named Davidson, who worked on the farm. The woman was well connected and had all the comforts of life. She left three small children.

—Despatches from various points in Southern Illinois report the breaking up of the five months' drouth. The forest fires have been extinguished, and at Champaign the sudden breaking out of a stream of excellent water in a level field of parched land brought great relief to the farmers, who dammed up the water and hauled it away to their homes.

—Fielden and Schwab, the Anarchists, were for the first time visited by their wives at the prison at Joliet on yesterday week. The visit was received in the waiting room. Both prisoners donned citizens' clothes, as is the custom when convicts receive relatives. Both men exhibited considerable feeling. The meeting was affecting, but not demonstrative.

—The heaviest locomotive ever turned out in Paterson, N. J., was shipped recently from the Rogers works. It was for the Union Pacific Railroad and it weighed 112 000 pounds. When it is known that the heaviest freight engines, with eight driving wheels, weigh only 120 000 pounds, and this passenger engine has only four drivers, some idea of its size may be inferred.

—Millions of eggs are imported to this country every year, and from nearly every part of Europe, because eggs from Germany Belgium, and even Russia, can be put on the American market quicker, than they can be gathered from the barnyards out West and brought to New York. The American hen, if she has any patriotism at all, will scratch round pretty lively to save the honor of the flag.

—John H. Bigus, colored, charged with felonious assault on Mrs. Yeakie, an aged white woman, of Frederick, Md., on Friday last, was taken from jail by masked men at 1:30 o'clock on Monday morning and hanged to a tree about a quarter of a mile from the prison. Bigus declared his innocence, and said he had witnessed Joe Hall, another colored man, make the assault. As Bigus had been positively identified by Mrs. Yeakie his statement was not believed.

—The steamer Charles P. Chotteau, which left Memphis on Saturday week for New Orleans, was burned on the following Tuesday afternoon, at 5 o'clock, near Vicksburg. She had 4500 bales of cotton on board and 2500 sacks of oilcake. She was about to back out from the landing when the fire was discovered among the cotton. Seven race horses that were on board were burned. The passengers lost nearly all their clothes. Two colored deck hands lost their lives.

—In New York on Tuesday of last week, a clothing firm gave away 1000 overcoats to poor boys. Forty policemen were necessary to keep back the great crowd of lads which surged in billows against the big plate-glass windows. One little chap handed a floor-walker a dingy note, saying that the bearer was the son of a widow. "Who wrote this?" inquired the floor-walker. "Me fadder," innocently replied the boy; but he got his coat just the same. The 1000 overcoats melted before that army like snowflakes on an oven.

—A fight between about 100 crows and perhaps 200 to 300 English sparrows was witnessed at Cumminsville, O., just before sundown, a few days ago. The crows were returning to their rookery from feeding when they were attacked by the sparrows. Four or five of the latter would get after one crow and pick it so badly as to almost disable it. In fact three or four fell to the groudd, being so badly injured as to be unable to fly. The fight resulted in the complete rout of the crows. One of them picked up was found to have had both its eyes literally picked out.

—Snow sheds to cover the railway track have been built at points on the Central Pacific road where it crosses the Sierra. As the trains bound East leave Emigrant Gap they run through one continuous shed for 35 miles. There is nothing peculiar in the construction of these sheds, which have to line of the Canadian Pacific, where the road crosses the Rocky Mountains, sheds of a different construction are needed. Before the road was completed observations in the mountains showed that avalanches must be provided against. A single avalanche covered the track for a distance of 1 700 feet and to the depth of 50 feet. The results of these observations was that the company built four and a half miles of snow sheds at an enormous expense. The sheds are constructed as follows: On the high side of the mountain slope a crib filled with stones is constructed. Along the entire length of the shed and on the opposite side of the track a timber trestle is erected; strong timber beams are laid from the top of the crib work to the top of the trestle four feet apart, and at an angle representing the slope of the mountain as nearly as possible. These are covered over with four-inch planking and the beams are braced on either side from the trestle and from the crib. The covering is placed at such a height as to give 21 feet headway from the under side of the beam to the center of the track. The longest of these sheds is 3 700 feet.

—At Palatka, Fla., a little daughter of George Baker was playing in the grove, when she suddenly raised a cry that brought her mother and the house dog quickly to her. When the mother reached the spot whence the cry proceeded she almost fainted with terror at the sight presented. On a slight hillock lay her child, while coiled on its breast, with head erect and tongue out, was a huge rattler. Its ominous rattle sounded loud and warning, while its eyes shot forth sparks of fire as it slowly turned its head around in a circle keeping watch of the dog, who trotted slowly around the snake keeping his eyes on the reptile's basilisk eyes of fire—a low growling and the uptuning of his hair showing his fear and anger. The snake seemed to have fairly fascinated the dog, the canine walked round and round the reptile slowly coming nearer, but all the while growling as it knowing that danger was near. Brave Mrs. Boker, seeing the life of her child at stake picked up a pine knot and hurled it at the rattler, and with rare good luck striking it on the head and knocking it away several feet. Rushing foreward she picked up the child and ran to the house. Her husband came up at that moment and soon dispatched the reptile, which measured eight feet long and was as large around as an average man's arm at the shoulder, and sported 16 rattles and a button.

A WORD TO ALL.

Go to GEIS, FOSTER & QUINN'S, Clinton St., Johnstown, Pa., for Carpets, Mattings, Rugs, Stair Pads, Stair Rods, Stair Buttons,

Oilcloths, Linoleum, Lace Curtains, Feathers,

Turcoman Curtains, Madras Curtain Goods, etc., etc. Quality of Goods unequaled and prices the lowest.

—The remains of W. D. Welch, a traveling salesman for a Chicago seed house, were taken to Waukegan, Illinois, on Monday. Welch had gone out duck hunting on Saturday. The snow storm came up, and, not returning, a searching party was formed in the boat frozen stiff, about two hundred yards from the shore.

—The exact period at which guns came into use is a matter of controversy, but it is a settled fact that their origin dates back to a very remote period. A Chinese historian mentions the use of cannon as far back as 618 B. C., and ancient Sanskrit writings show that fire arms of some sort were in use in India in very ancient times. The Arabs are supposed to have used gun-powder and fire arms in 711 A. D., and both the Moors and the Christians used artillery in their warfare in Spain as early as the twelfth century. In England Edward III employed cannon against the Scotch in 1327. Small arms were first used in England in the fifteenth century.

—It has been discovered that the late Charles Albert Kebler, of Cin., the attorney who committed suicide on Wednesday of last week, was driven to the deed by the approaching revelation of heavy forgeries committed by him in the management of estates and of trust funds committed to his care. The liabilities thus incurred by him amount to about a hundred and seventy-five thousand dollars, while the property left by Kebler will not exceed sixty thousand. The persons most seriously affected are his own family and friends. His motive appears to have been nothing more than to keep up a style of luxurious living beyond his means.

An Old-Time Corn-Shucking.

Corn-shucking time in the South during slavery days was looked forward to by the farmer and his family as one of the big events of the year, and when the runner came around to invite all hands to a corn shucking at John Smith's, or Bill Jones's, it was looked forward to by all who had been invited the same as we look forward to the coming of a circus. The negroes from different plantations within five miles of John Smith's would start to the corn-shucking soon after they had done their day's work and housed their stock. The leader, who was generally the largest man in the crowd, would start up a song, answered by all in his party, and could be heard for miles around. They would meet at the corn-pile, and the one that could halloo the loudest was elected the Captain, and would walk the corn pile and give out a song until the last ear was shucked. After the shucks had been put in the pen the owner of the corn pile was carried around the house on the shoulders of several stalwart negroes, all hallooing at the same time, and carried in and put at the head of the table and waited on by those who who carried him on their shoulders. It was a happy time and the jug of old corn juice played a prominent part in the shucking, but it has all passed away, and the farmer who gets his corn shucked now has to pay well for it.—*Athens (Ga.) Banner.*

All About Apples.

The enormous yield of apples in New York State, especially in the western counties, is a subject of much speculation among the large number of foreign and Western buyers. This State is the garden for apples for the world. The crop in the West is very light. All the buyers are located through the western and northern counties. The result of the harvest is a flat contradiction of the estimate sent out some time ago by the department of Agriculture, which represented that the yield would probably be no more than an average crop. The most conservative buyers estimate the crop in the State at 2 500 000 to 3 000,000 barrels. This does not include the large amount used in cider-mills, evaporators and canning factories. A number of Glasgow, Liverpool and Austrian buyers have made a tour of the State. The competition among the buyers has been so sharp as to raise the price on some fruit nearly 50 cents on the barrel. Over 1,000 000 barrels will be shipped to Europe. There is a great cry among foreign buyers because ready transportation is not afforded them. The railroads are short of cars, and there is a regular battle among the fruit men when empty cars are left in a town. All through the State the towns along the line of transportation present a novel sight. Piles and piles and tier on tier of apple barrles greet the sight. Freight agents are wild over the way apple men besiege them. There are few stations in Western New York that will not ship anywhere from 2000 to 5000 barrels, which is the best indication of the wide distribution of the crop in this State.—*Lockport (N. Y.) letter in New York Times.*

A Piute Fandango.

A telegram from Winnemucca says: The Indians keep up their dances nightly, and while only young braves and squaws enter into the circle the older ones seem to take a great interest in the affair. Capt. John delivers temperance lectures, and cautions his people against the use of fire-water, yet he would be delighted to have an opportunity to get a drink, as would all the Indians, male and female, who attend the festivities. There are over five hundred men here to-night, mostly Piutes, and their eastern neighbors, the Shoshons. Few reservation Indians attend. Yesterday a squad of bucks enlivened the scene with a war dance. They were robust savages, wearing abbreviated garments. Their bodies and legs were painted in colors, black predominating, and their scalp-locks were adorned with feathers. Patches of rabbit fur were pasted on their breasts, and feathers were stuck in their mouths and noses. They appeared at the depot upon the arrival of the emigrant train, and simply awed the passengers. They sang their war song, which sounded like the syllables Ka-la-ma-ya Ta kan, interspersed with whoops, and, as evidence they did not mean to kill and scalp, as the song indicated, carried the Stars and Stripes on a pole. Owing to jealousies among the captains, a large number of braves refused to parade, only the Natchez faction participating. The rival factions manifest much illfeeling towards each other and permit no speaker but Capt. John, who is almost blind, to address them at the fandango grounds. So far there has been one fight among them. But last evening an infuriated buck cut his squaw on the arm. He was promptly arrested by the officers and marched to jail out of a crowd of 200 or 300 Indians. The opinion prevails among the whites that a few gallons of fire water would inaugurate a war which would cause the loss of many lives and the destruction of much property, as the redmen do not concede the right of the whites to interfere in matters which they think only concern the Indians. An Indian looks upon his squaw as his property, which he can use as he pleases. These Indians do not get a dollar from the Government, yet all seem fat and sleek and comfortably clothed.

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ALL WORK GUARANTEED.
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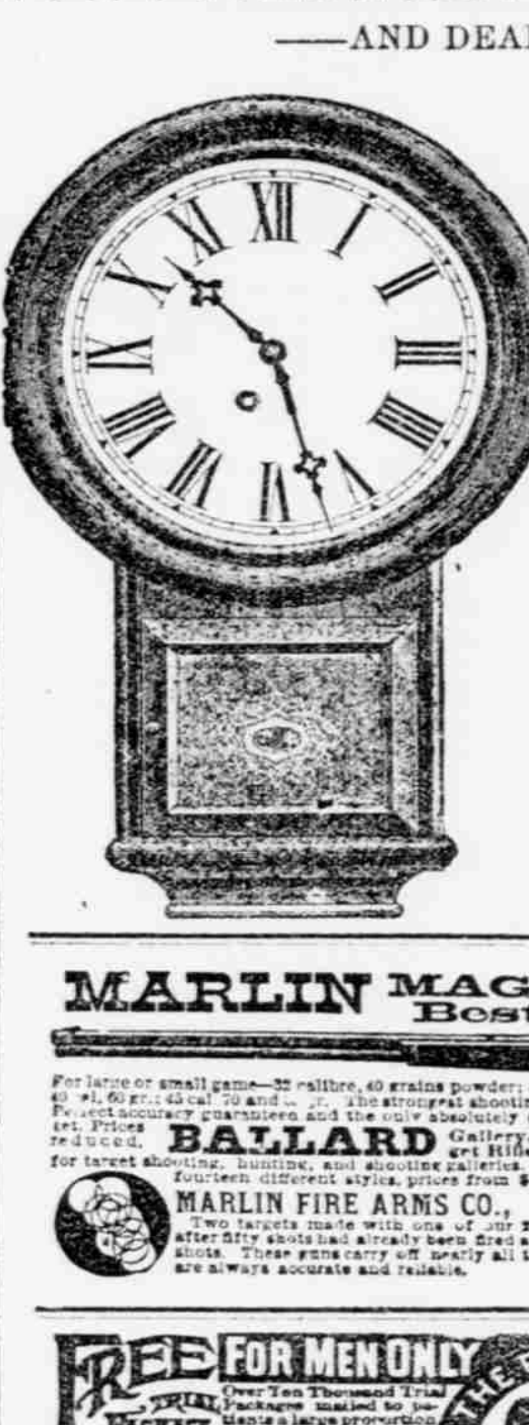
Ebensburg, Nov. 11, 1885.-tf.



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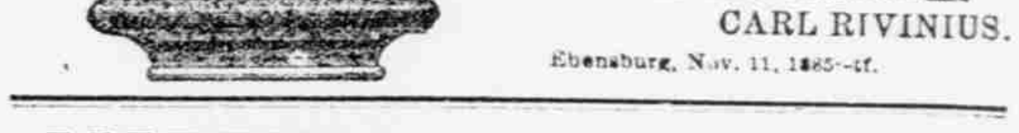

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Valuable Property for Sale.

THE UNDERSIGNED OFFERS AT PRIVATE Sale the following valuable HOUSE AND LOT, situate on Main street, of Carrolltown Borough, and in the business centre of the town—opposite the Blum brewery. The house is a large two story building, 32 by 32 feet. Is plastered throughout, weatherboarded and completely finished and as good as new. A good stable on the lot and a never failing well of excellent water. It would answer for dwelling and business house combined, or for a hotel property.

POSSESSION GIVEN IMMEDIATELY.

For particulars call on or address the owner,
FREDERICK SNYDER,
At the Arlington Hotel, Altoona, Pa.
September 16, 1887.

DONALD E. DUFTON,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
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Office in Colonnade Row.

H. H. MYERS,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
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Office in Collonade Row, on Centre street.

GEO. M. READE,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
EBENSBURG, PA.
Office on Centre street.

FARM FOR SALE.

THE SUBSCRIBER WILL SELL HIS FARM known as the LUCKETT FARM, situate in Munster township, Cambria county, containing about

90 ACRES, ABOUT 60 ACRES CLEARED,

having thereon erected a good frame house and frame barn. The farm is in a fine state of cultivation, is well watered and has a good orchard of bearing fruit trees. The farm is within three minutes walk of Luckett's Station on the Ebensburg and Cresson Railroad.

For further particulars inquire of George M. Reade, Esq., Ebensburg, Pa., or of the undersigned on the premises.

July 29, 1887. JOHN MURPHY.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—Letters of administration on the estate of James Leahy, deceased, of Lilly borough, Cambria county, having been granted to the undersigned, notice is hereby given to all persons indebted to said estate, to make payment without delay, and those having claims against the same will present them properly authenticated for settlement.
JOHN LEAHY, JR.,
Lilly, Oct. 25, 1887. Adm'r.

STRAY SHEEP.—About two weeks ago eight sheep strayed away from the farm of the subscriber in Carroll township, and also two from his premises in Ebensburg. The sheep are all marked on the back with tar. Any person furnishing information leading to their recovery will be suitably rewarded.
JOSEPH GUTWALD.
Ebensburg, Oct. 27, 1887.

ADMINISTRATORS' NOTICE.—Letters of administration on the estate of Daniel Cooney, deceased, of Munster township, having been granted to the undersigned, notice is hereby given to all persons indebted to said estate, to make payment without delay, and those having claims against the same will present them properly authenticated for settlement.
CHARLES COONEY,
Adm'r.
Munster, Oct. 5, 1887.

FOR SALE.—The undersigned will offer at private sale his house and lot situated in the West ward of Ebensburg, fronting on High street and extending back along Mary Ann street on the west to Sample street. The house is a large double house in good repair with a good stable, and the lot contains a number of good fruit trees. For terms call on the subscriber residing on the premises.
GEORGE BEITLER.
Ebensburg, Oct. 21, 1887.

ESTRAY NOTICE.—Came to the premises of the subscriber residing in Allegheny township, Cambria county, Pa., about July 4th, 1887, one red steer and one red heifer about two year old. The owner is requested to come forward prove property, pay charges and take them away, otherwise, they will be disposed of according to law.
WILLIAM DODSON.
Allegheny twp., Oct. 31, 1887.

NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given that the following accounts have been filed in the Court of Common Pleas, of Cambria county, and will be confirmed by said court on the first Monday of December next, unless cause be shown to the contrary.

The account of Wm. H Sanny, Assignee of John Roehm and wife for benefit of creditors.

First and final account of Benjamin Benshoff, committee of Christian Snyder, dec'd.
B. A. SHOEMAKER, Pro'y.

T. W. DICK, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, Ebensburg, Pa. Office in building of T. J. Lloyd, dec'd, (first floor,) Centre street. All manner of legal business attended to satisfactorily and collections a specialty. (10-14.-tf.)

FOR SALE—STEAM ENGINES, CLAY and Ore Pans, Boiler and Sheet-Iron Work. Second-hand engines and boilers on hand. Hoisting engines and machinery a specialty.—THOMAS CARLIN, Allegheny, Pa. (Jan. 22,-1y.)

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A. W. BUCK, Cashier.
Ebensburg, April 4, 1884.-tf.

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General Insurance Agent,
EBENSBURG, PA.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—Letters of administration on the estate of Henry Glass, late of Allegheny township, deceased, have been granted to the undersigned, resident in said township, to whom all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make payment, and those having claims or demands will make known the same without delay.
WM J. BUCK,
ANN E. GLASS, Adm'rs.
Ebensburg, Nov. 9, '87.

RECEIVER'S NOTICE.—The undersigned having been appointed receiver of the estates, property, monies, and effects, real personal, and mixed, of the late firm of Isaac Diehl, and Geo. A. McCormick doing business under the firm name of Diehl & Co., of which firm Geo. A. McCormick, is the surviving partner, all persons indebted to said firm, are requested to make payment, and those having claims or demands, will please make known the same without delay.
A. J. ANDERSON,
Receiver of DIEHL & CO.
Altoona, Oct. 25, 1887.

WHEN you want Job Printing of any kind done give the FREEMAN office a trial.

Cambria Freeman.

EBENSBURG, PA.

FRIDAY, - - DEC. 2, 1887.

--: WM. F. CABLE & CO. :--

The Leading Dry Goods House of Altoona, Penn'a., say they want you to visit their store this Fall (at 1402 Eleventh avenue, Altoona,) to see their Bargains in all Departments. They sell

Seal Plush Wraps, $12.50 to $45; Seal Plush Sacques, $15 to $50; Astrachan Wraps, new, $10 to $20; Astrachan Coats, $3.50 to $12.50; Ladies' Newmarkets $5 to $13.50; Misses' Newmarkets, $3.75 to $12.50; Jersey Jackets, $4.50 to $10; Braided Jackets, $5.50 to 12; Misses' Jackets, $3.50 to 8.50; Children's Coats, $1.75 to 12.50. They have bargains in White, Scarlet and Gray Blankets, Ladies' Gent.'s and Children's Underwear and Stockings, Wool Flannels and Cotton Flannels. Big line of Dress Goods and Silks. Gable & Co.'s is the only strictly one-price Dry Goods House in Central Pennsylvania.

LOCAL AND PERSONAL.

He walked the floor at midnight,
He walked the floor at dawn,
With paregoric in his hand,
And on his face a scorn.
The wailer's cries grew louder
It wouldn't sleep a wink,
And what to do to stop its noise,
In vain he tried to think.
A happy thought came o'er him,
He knew that it must win;
He simply turned it upside down,
Extracting a sharp pin.

—Dr. Richards the dentist.

—Christmas will come on Sunday this year.

—A full set of teeth for $10, at Dr. Richards.

—A new pavement has been laid in front of the opera house.

—Ex-Sheriff Luther, of Carroll township, was in town on Monday.

—December term of court convenes in this place on Monday next.

—For the latest novelties in ladies' kid gloves go to Mrs. R. E. Jones.

—Some of our exchanges are already beginning to blow about big porkerers.

—The children of Mr. J. H. Gant, who were ill with scarlet fever, are recovering.

—Mr. Elijah Marsh this week bought Mr. Henry Byrne's farm in Cambria township.

—William Jones, son of Mr. Milton Jones, of this place is suffering with the rheumatism.

—A good assortment of silk and cashmere mufflers at all prices, at Mrs. R. E. Jones.

—The new stone pavement in front of the residence of Hon. R. L. Johnston, is completed.

—In the year 1888 there will occur five eclipses, three of the sun and two of the moon.

—While you are in town next week attending court, drop in and pay your subscription.

—Largest assortment of silk handkerchiefs, mufflers, and neckties on exhibition at Barkers'.

—You can get ladies' and childrens' coats at Mrs. R. E. Jones' for less than the cloth would cost.

—Messrs. Joseph and David M Davis have purchased the Dr. Lemmon farm in Cambria township.

—There are several cases of blood poison in this place which cannot be accounted for by the doctors.

—Ernest Rhey, Esq., paid a short visit to his aged mother, Mrs. Susan Rhey, of this place, last week.

—If you want Dental work done give Dr. Richards' a trial.

—There was forty degrees difference between the atmosphere of this place on Sunday and Monday.

—It is predicted by those who are supposed to know, that the coming winter will be an open one.

—During the recent cold snap a large turtle was frozen to death in a slop barrel at the Central Hotel.

—The street lamps in this place are lit about half the time. Why not stop lighting them altogether.

—During the past few weeks several new studies have been introduced in the Public Schools at this place.

—One thousand pounds of ginseng wanted at Dr. Davison's, for which the highest market price will be paid.

—Miss Annie Sechler, a teacher in the Altoona public schools, spent Thanksgiving-day at her home in this place.

—Laughing gas at Dr. Richards', the dentist. Try it once and you will never have another tooth extracted without it.

—It is said that a couple of Ebensburg's enterprising men will erect a cloths-pin factory in this place in the near future.

—Mr. Thos. H. Heist, of Harrisburg, Pa., who has been in town for several days past, returned to that place on last Tuesday.

—Thanksgiving evening the prisoners in the county jail were treated to an oyster supper by Rev. Father Walsh, of this place.

—Try Dr. Richards' tooth powder and you will use no other.

—Mrs. Ellen Hannon mother of Hon. John Hannon, of Johnstown, died in Johnstown on Monday last, aged seventy-six years.

—If you want to buy your wife a nice present step down to Barkers' and buy one of those nice smyrna rugs, just the nicest thing out.

—Silver and cement fillings on 50 cent. Gold $1 and up at Dr. Richards'.

—Mr. Milton Isenberg, of Glendale, was visiting his father in law, Dr. M. R. B. Creery, of this place, during the latter part of last week.

—Lieut. Samuel Miller, of Fort Keogh, spent a few days in this place the past week visiting his father, Col. John Miller, of the Blair House.

—A part of the machinery for the new saw mill of Mr. Thomas Griffith, which he intends erecting near the depot, is already on the ground.

—The supply of water at this place, was shut off on Thursday of last week until Monday morning of this week, the water in the reservoir being low.

—WANTED.—A respectable man to handle our famous Rubber Stamp, etc., in this district. McMahon Bros. & Adams, 212 Penn avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa.

—It is hardly worth our while to tell you that the best place to buy raisins, currants, prunes, citron, canned fruits, syrups, spices, and all such things are at Barkers,' for most of you know that already.

—If you want something real nice and useful as well as ornamental, you will find it at Barkers' in the shape of a decorated tea set, or some other decorated dishes, they have the finest ever seen in this place.

—Florence Willibrand administrator of Henry Willibrand, deceased, will sell a lot of personal property at the late residence of the deceased in Munster township, on Saturday, December 10th, at one o'clock, P. M.

—Charles Ganss, extra night watchman at the depot in Tyrone, was arrested on Tuesday by Detective Roat, of Harrisburg, for stealing baggage out of the baggage room. He was required to furnish bail to the amount of $500.

—Justice Bland, of Millville, has returned thirty-seven criminal cases to the December term of court. This is believed to be the largest number of such cases ever returned at one term of court by a Justice of Cambria county.—*Johnstown Tribune.*

—The boiler of a dinkey engine on the Cresson and Coalport railroad exploded Wednesday last. The only person near was the engineer, W. H. Wagner, who was buried against a stump fence and considerably, but not seriously, injured.

LOST.—A box of shoes and a large wagon cover between the station and water-works, the shoes were marked J. W. Sharbaugh & Bro., Ebensburg Station. The finder will be liberally rewarded by leaving the same at the Cambria House.

—J. G. Hasson, the editor of this paper, is confined to his house by sickness, and consequently is personally unable to attend to business. The nature of the trouble is not definately known but it is supposed to be a case of blood poisoning, of which there are, at present, several other cases in town.

—At Argument Court in Hollidaysburg on Tuesday last argument was heard on a rule to show cause why the liquor license of Samuel Whren, of the Kellerman House, Gaysport, should not be revoked. The rule was made absolute and the license revoked. Whren had been convicted of selling liquor to minors.

—The following named persons can each obtain a letter by calling at the Ebensburgh post office: James Bracken, Jacob Bracken, John L. Jones, Abe Orr, Esq., Lias Roland, P. J. Ammon, Mrs. Mattie Lambkin, Miss Smith, Mrs. Mary Stabley. Persons applying for these letters will please state they were advertised.

—Messrs. Baily, Dalzell and Reed, of Pittsburg, who compose part of the Pittsburg syndicate that purchased the Bedford Springs property, met at Bedford recently and determined to increase the capital stock to $300 000. A meeting will be held again in a short time to take steps toward getting things ready for next year.

—Any person who wants paying work as local or traveling agent for warranted nursery stock should apply at once to James E Whitney, Nurseryman, Rochester, N. Y. No experience is necessary, and complete outfit is furnished free. Steady work the year round and all stock warranted to be in good condition.

—On last Saturday night the foundary of J & H A. Shoemaker, in this place, was entered by burglars and the drawers in the office desk were broken open and papers strewed all over the office. There was no money in the desk and as yet no papers have been missed, and just what the object of the burglars was, no one can tell.

—A cave in of earth and stone at the Hummelstown brownstone quarries Tuesday afternoon, resulted in the death of four men and injury to another. The quarries are about three miles east of Hummelstown, and in their operation nearly 1 000 men and boys are employed. The men dug their own graves, as the place was undermined.

The best salve in the world for Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Corns and all Skin Eruptions, and positively cures Piles or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction, or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. For sale by E. James and W. W. McAteer, of Loretto.

—A telegram states that after a rest of six years in St. Mary's cemetery, at Freeport, Armstrong county, the body of the well known Rev. Peter Garvey, formerly pastor of St. John's Catholic Church, Johnstown, was raised by his brothers—Rev. P. J. and Hugh Garvey—and taken to Philadelphia, where they are stationed.—*Johnstown Tribune.*

—Last year Pennsylvania produced seventy-three million tons of coal, of which thirty-seven millions were anthracite, the total value thereof being ninety three million of dollars. It was worth more than all the gold and silver produced in the United States. About two thirds of all the coal mined in this country is produced in Pennsylvania.

—Five of the Hungarians arrested for participation in the racket at the P. R. R. Station at Johnstown on Monday evening were brought to this place on Wednesday and lodged in jail to await trial at court. The names of the Huns, as near as they can be ascertained, are John Smagori, John Shalofska, John Shultz, Andy Roosnock and Joseph Lidge.

—Rev. Bach, pastor of the Evangelical Church, on the South Side, Johnstown, complains that boys break the beautiful stained-glass windows in the church by firing bullets through them with gum-slings. He does not think the boys break the windows maliciously, but rather that they aim at pigeons and make a mis shot, but he wants the practice stopped.

—Mrs. George Sullenberger, widow of George Sullenberger, of West Overton, Westmoreland county, who committed suicide about three months ago by hanging himself in an outbuilding, was Wednesday of last week, with a family of three children, taken to the County Home by Constable Dial, of Scottdale. Her neighbors say she was in destitute circumstances. She refused the help of two stepsons, and drove them from their home after their father's death.

—Among the charters granted at the State Department at Harrisburg on Monday last, was the Brubaker Coal Company, of Harrisburg; capital stock $500,000. The company consists of Abraham Hess, of Lebanon, president; I. L. Spangler, of Bellefonte, secretary; W. F. Reeder, D. H. Hastings and Gilbert A. Beaver, of Bellefonte, and Robert H. Coleman, of Cornwall. The coal lands to be developed under this charter are situate along Brubaker's run north-east of Carrolltown in this county.

—On Wednesday of last week Messrs. Charlie Ehalt and Harry Thomas, two of the best wing shots in Greensburg, started out in quest of game, and when in the vicinity of Harrold's church the former fired at a pheasant. Harry, unknown to Charlie, happened in range of the charge of shot, and about fifty of the pellets entered his face, neck and arms. The two hunters, considerably frightened, hastened to town, when a physician gave the injured gentleman proper attention, and no serious results are likely to ensue.

—The Passenger Department of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company announces that commencing December 1, 1887, daily excursion tickets will be sold between all stations on the Middle, Altoona, Tyrone, Bedford, and Lewistown Divisions of the Pennsylvania Railroad. The Pittsburg Division has enjoyed the excursion system since February last. The tickets will be sold only between points on the same division, and not from a point on one division to a station on another. The tickets will be good for use only on day of issue, except when sold on Saturday they will be good for return trip on Monday next following.

—Yesterday was the time fixed for the opening of the new extension of the Bell's Gap railroad through to Punxsutawney, Jefferson county. This new route will be of great convenience to travelers wishing to get to that part of the State. Heretofore, the route has been either via Lock Haven or west over the West Penn division to Butler Junction, thence to Red Bank and the Low Grade division, requiring about a day's travel providing connections could be made, which was not always the case. Persons can go by the new route from Altoona and have about three hours in Punxsutawney and return home the same evening.

—When you think about buying Christmas presents, (and who don't think about it about this time of the year) your attention is naturally called to toy stores or jewelry stores, but we would call your attention to Barkers' store where you will find a great many articles just the thing for the holidays.

—The Pennsylvania railroad company has been particularly busy in the motive department of the shops in Altoona the past two months in completing the tests with steam heating apparatus in passenger cars. These experiments have progressed so far that it is thought the first train of eight cars heated by this method may be ready to be put upon the road during next month.

—Mr. Frank J. Bradley, son of the late Captain Dan Bradley, of Gallitzin, died in Camden, N. J., at 10 o'clock Tuesday forenoon, aged twenty six years. The deceased was employed for twelve or more years as a telegraph operator for the Pennsylvania railroad company at Gallitzin, from which place he went to Camden, N. J., about two weeks ago, where he had previously been under treatment, to have one of his legs amputated, having for several years been afflicted with white swelling. The operation was successfully performed on Saturday last at a hospital in that city, but Mr. Bradley never rallied from the shock and died as above stated. He leaves a wife and one child. The remains reached Gallitzin on Wednesday morning.—*Johnstown Tribune.*

—Thursday next, December 1st, is the time fixed for the opening of the new extension of the Bell's Gap railroad through to Punxsutawney, Jefferson county. This new route will be of great convenience to travelers wishing to get to that part of the State. Heretofore the route has been either via Lock Haven or west over the West Penn division to Butler Junction, thence to Red Bank and the Low Grade division, requiring about a day's travel, providing connections could be made, which was not always the case. Persons can go by the new route from Altoona and have about 3 hours in Punxsutawney and return home the same evening, with a distance of only 116½ miles to travel. Trains leave Bellwood at 8 40 A. M. and 3 20 P. M., arriving at Punxsutawney at 11 20 A. M. and 6 40 P. M. Returning, leave Punxsutawney at 8 00 A. M. and 2 50 P. M., arriving at Bellwood at 11 20 A. M. and 6 10 P. M.—*Altoona Sun.*

Local Institute.

Proceedings of the Local Institute held at St. Augustine, Saturday, Nov. 19th. The institute was called to order by the president at 1 o'clock, P. M. First in order was the election of officers. Vice president, A. C. Ferrier; secretary, Katie Ryan. The institute then decided that the minutes and programme be published in the county paper before the preceding institute, also the name of each teacher and subject discussed. Best methods of teaching language, was discussed by A. C. Ferrier, followed by J. Foly. How would you develop a sense of honor in pupils? was transferred to the next meeting. Talk on penmanship was admirably illustrated by W. L. Bebe, and spoke of the necessity of devoting an equal amount of time to writing as to other branches, this topic was further spoken of by Miss Lucy Bender, I. P. Yahner and A. C. Ferrier. Methods of teaching physiology, were spoken of by Kate Ryan. Select reading "Extract from Longfellow" was read by J. Foly. Report from the school journal entitled "A Study on Popular Education" was read by I. P. Yahner. A committee was then appointed to make out a programme for the next institute.

A short intermission was then given, after which Director M. Carl spoke to the teachers of his district, requesting them to meet him at the next institute for the receival of their orders. Programme for next meeting was read by W. L. Bebe. It was decided that a half day constitute a session of the Institute, and to meet at 1 o'clock, P. M., also to have a reading circle in connection with the institute work. Institute adjourned at 4 o'clock to meet Saturday, Dec 10 h, at 1 o'clock, P. M. Names of teachers present, Mary Durbin, Lucy Bender, Katie Ryan J. Foly, A. C. Ferrier, W. L. Bebe, I. P. Yahner and C. A. Yahner.

The following programme for Teachers' Local Institute and Reading Circle to be held at St. Augustine, Saturday, Dec. 10th, at 1 o'clock, P. M.:

Music by the institute. How to secure regular attendance, Miss B. Finerty. Is map drawing beneficial to pupils, Miss M. Little. How to inspire a sense of honor in pupils, Miss S. J. McNelis. School decoration, A. C. Ferrier. Best methods of teaching orthography, Miss Mary Durbin. Select reading, Miss R. McCoy. Papers, Miss Alice Wharton. SECRETARY.

MARRIAGE LICENSES ISSUED.

The following marriage licenses were issued by the Clerk of the Orphans' Court for the week ending Wednesday, November 30th, 1887:

Wm. H. Mock, Johnstown, and Martha Elizabeth Custer, Millville.

David R. Boyle, Johnstown, and Mary Kline, Johnstown.

Joseph Johnson, Dubois, and Mary McAvoy, Tunnelhill.

Michael Lipska and Eva Lipek, Gallitzin.

Thomas McGough and Josephine Coulter, Lloydsville.

Jottleib Pukrop and Wielimina Puskofske, Gallitzin.

Jacob Kirschner and Augusta Neunsteil, Johnstown.

Real Estate Transfers.

John Lantzy to Daniel Eckenrode, land in Elder township, $1,425.

John Lloyd to George Hettler, lot in Ebensburg and Cambria township, $400.

Daniel Eckenrode to Mary A. Eckenrode, land in Elder township, $1 425.

Thomas Reilly to M. F. Flaherty, lot in Gallitzin, $1 050.

D. E. Fotley to B. F. Pitts, land in Susquehanna township, $3,000.

Martin Sanders to Emanuel Wentz, land in Carroll township, $1,750.

James Litzinger to John R. Litzinger, land in Clearfield township, $1 500.

Julia and Adam Miller to Cosmas Byrne, land in Elder township, $55.

James Reynolds to John McCorbell, land in Croyle township, $800.

I Have Been

a great sufferer from catarrh for over ten years; had it very bad, could hardly breathe. Some nights I could not sleep—had to walk the floor. I purchased Ely's Cream Balm and am using it freely, it is working a cure surely. I have advised several friends to use it, and with happy results in every case. It is the one medicine above all others made to cure catarrh, and it is worth its weight in gold. I thank God I have found a remedy I can use with safety and that does all that is claimed for it. It is curing my deafness.—B. W. Sperry, Hartford, Conn.

Communication.

The following communication we received too late for publication on the 18th, and last week while trying to calculate how much rheumatism we had stowed away to the cubic inch was overlooked:

WHITE TOWNSHIP Nov. 16th, 1887.

The Weather Bureau could not have prepicted a more beautiful day than was vouchsafed to us on last Tuesday; the sky was unbeclouded and serene, the air spring-like and balmy; the roads one stifling desert of dust.

The contending political armies surged to and fro throughout the day like the ebbing and flowing of the tide. Those aspirants, pale with anxiety for their fate, whose result seemed to hang in the balance, were dwelling on the crisis of the hour. But back from these noisy tumults and the wild shriek of the political bowl, where peace, quiet, and pleasure reigned supreme, in the picturesque valley of the Beaver Creek, on the suburban boundaries of White township dwelt a lady of quiet demeanor and sterling qualities, in the person of Mrs. Christian Walters, who had reached another period in the quiet calendar of time, whose horolodge had pushed its pointer round for the forty-eighth time, and her friends, jubilant over the event, were bound to tender her a grand ovation which would have done credit to the Mikadoes.

To perfect the arrangements a party of some 35 or 40 persons organized themselves, at their homes, into what you might properly term a vigilance committee, whose chief design was, at a preconcerted moment, to fall upon Mrs. Walters, and thus thoroughly surprise her, then endeavor to modify their brazen and gallant dash by making her the recipient of gifts, as an apology for their supreme daring; and they would most certainly have accomplished their wild design had not a friendly sister about an hour before the "would be surprisers" arrived, revealed the secret to Mrs. Walters, thus breaking open to her imagination the box of Pandora, and the many smiling countenances which would soon greet her.

Mrs. Walters, who was in delicate health being now forewarned of the event was thus better prepared to stand the coming shock of the earthquake of pleasure, which could already be heard rumbling in the distance.

"The jovial crowd," so free from trace of sorrow; so fair to look upon; assembled at the Walters' palatial residence, in White township, and enjoyed themselves in a most entertaining conversation until dinner was announced, when the epicures congregated around one of the most sumptuous feasts ever set before the crowned heads of the world.

After passing through the many nourishing and toothsome course of apple pie, plum cake, turkey, pumpkin pie, pickled lily, sauer kraut, etc., the entire group graduated in all the epicurean branches, with high honors, too, Mrs. Geo. W. Bowman, standing at the head of the class.

After dinner the many valuable and appropriate gifts, which were but a slight token of the high esteem the donors had for the lady, were presented. The "master of ceremonies" taking occasion to exhibit some of his phraseology in a neat little speech.

Among the many who were present and participated in the joyful event, we noticed the following: Dr. Woods and lady; Mr. Mrs. J. Lamborn; Mrs. W. A. Chaplin; Mrs. Decker; Mr Geo Barr and wife; Mrs. Figart; Mrs. Jno. Givin, Sr.; Mr. and Mrs. Philip Edmiston; Mr John Matthews and lady; Mr. Geo. W Bowman and wife; Mr. and Mrs. Jno Givin, Jr; Mr. B. F. Myers and lady, and Mrs Jno. Van Scoyoc.

Ere the golden sun had ceased to cast his lingering glances over the hazy dying "ember" of the day, the merry party took up their homeward march, and, wishing the lady many returns of the occasion, they bid an affectionate farewell, "'till we meet again." "RAMBLER."

Electric Bitters.

This remedy is becoming so well known and so popular as to need no special mention. All who have used Electric Bitters sing the same song of praise. A purer medicine does not exist and it is guaranteed to do all that is claimed. Electric Bitters will cure all diseases of the Liver and Kidneys, will remove Pimples, Boils, Salt Rheum and other affections caused by impure blood. Will drive Malaria from the system and prevent as well as cure all Malarial fevers. For cure of Headache, Constipation and Indigestion try Electric Bitters. **Entire satisfaction guaranteed, or money refunded.** Price 50 cts. and $1.00 per bottle at [illegible] drug store.

COMMISSIONERS' SALE

—OF—

Seated and Unseated LANDS!

THE COMMISSIONERS OF CAMBRIA COUNTY will offer at Public Sale in the Court House in Ebensburg, on

Monday, December 12, 1887.

AT 1 O'CLOCK, P. M.,

the following pieces and tracts of seated and unseated lands which were purchased at Treasurer's Sale, and have been held five years subject to, but without redemption. If all the lands are not sold on said day, the sale will be continued from day to day until all the said lands have been sold.

SEATED LANDS.

Acres.	Houses.	Lots.	NAMES.	Year of Purchase.
			Adams Township.	
50			Daniel Murphy	1880
			Allegheny Township.	
1			Samuel Will	188
			Barr Township.	
25			Jos. Reffner	188
25			J. A. Trout	1882
			Croyle Township.	
40			Theodore Mangus	1880
75			Jacob Burkey	1880
25			William D. Miller	1880
61			Solomon Ned	188
	1	1	David A. Burtnet	188
	1	1	Jas. O'Conner	188
	1	1	Jno. Tolly	188
	1	1	Jacob Vanekin	188
		1	Jacob Tringle	1882
			Cambria Township.	
50			Mary Striver	188
58			Mary Rees	1880
25			Jacob and Geo. Sebert	188
150			R. Nolt & Kackel	188
1			Wm. J. Jones	1882
			Clearfield Township.	
26			Robert Hewit	1880
			East Conemaugh Bor.	
		1	John Shaffer	1880
		1	S. H. Benett	1882
			Conemaugh Township.	
	1	1	James Nilson (est)	1880
123			Samuel Miller	1880
43			Abe Goughnour	1880
	1	1	Isaac Hawe	1880
			Lewis Banner, (Ja's 1)	1882
			Croyle Township.	
		1	John Loved	1878
			Dean Township.	
25			Robert Hewit	1880
			Gallitzin Borough.	
	1	2	Henry Johnston	1880
		1	John McHugh	1880
			Gallitzin Township.	
½			Philip Clark (est)	1880
			Jackson Township.	
50			Michael J. Kaser	1880
			Johnstown Borough 1st Ward.	
	½	½	Samuel Snagle	1882
			Johnstown Borough 5th Ward.	
		1	August Blackburn	1882
		1	Conrad Smith	1882
	1	1	Henry Freese	1882
		1	Charles Murray	1882
	1	1	Jacob Fromor	1882
		1	Henry Michaels	1882
			Munster Township.	
25			Henry McIntosh	1880
			Portage Township.	
121			Rose McGough	1880
1			Same	1880
100			Joseph Heiser	1882
137			Rosanna McEnrue	1882
	1	1	C. C. George	1882
	1	1	Christ Haser	1882
	1	1	Isaac Shaffer	1882
			Prospect Borough.	
	1	½	Matthew McDermott	1880
		1	Anthony Cameron	1882
	1	1	Sarah A. Green	1882
			Richland Township.	
		1	Patrick Dorsey	1872
			Reade Township.	
20			Hollen Conler	1882
			Susquehanna Township.	
80			Joseph Craver	1880
5			Joseph Stiffler	1882
			Taylor Township.	
		2	John H. Good	1883
30			Anthony Prescott	1880
4			Michael Cute	1880
9			Michael Cute	1880
			Stoneycreek Township.	
		1	Nicholas Noor	1880
	1	1	B. F. Silck	1880
			White Township.	
2			Daniel Helsel	1870
	1	1	McGinney Jefferies	1880
83		1	Samuel Akin	1880
3			Alex. C. Gray	1882
			Washington Township.	
½			Samuel Thomas	1878
11			Thomas Barnes	1880
1			Catharine McCullough	1880
5			Patrick Doudy	1880
1	1	1	Philip George	1882
		1	F. P. Myers	1882
	1	1	James McMahon	1882
			Yoder Township.	
100		1	Wadsworth M.	1880
400			Jacob Gates	1880
50			John Lohr	1880
40			Geo. Gates (est)	1880
200			Same	1880
	1	1	Jeremiah Pitured	1880
			Yoder Township.	
		1	Thomas Myers	1882
6	1		Sylvester Gartly	1882
80			John E. Smith	1882
		1	John White	1882
		1	Pernel Eldridge	1882
		1	Chas. Brede	1882
1		1	Daniel H. Richard, Jr.	1882
		1	Geo. Davis	1882
10		1	P. J. Hawe	1882
	1	1	John O'Connor	1882
		1	Joseph Jenkins	1882
1			Haltzer & Co.	1882

UNSEATED LANDS.

Ac's.	Per's.	NAMES.	Year of Purchases.
		Adams Township.	
400		Henry Rice	1880
400		——O'Neill	1882
		Barr Township.	
	80	Daniel Barr (part)	1880
		Blacklick Township.	
7	112	William Cameron	1880
		Cambria Township.	
80		William Burchamer	1880
25		Jno. Boyd	1880
		Chest Township.	
279		Finney & Barrow & Co.	1880
		Dean Township.	
230		John Brotherline	1880
400		Andrew Grayson	1882
		Jackson Township.	
42		Alex. Hunter	1878
100		David Stibb	1880
150		Samuel Stibb	1880
30		Jno. Steel	1880
68		Isaac Bowers	1880
		Reade Township.	
400		Jas. E. Davis	1882
200		Jno. Beil	1882
433		Patrick Boreland	1882
		Taylor Township.	
15		Mary Whitman	1882
		White Township.	
98		Henry Philips	1880
61		Fred Deeren	1880
20		William Coats	1880
		Gallitzin Township.	
143	123	John Gray	1882
		Washington Township.	
304		Michael Ryan	1870

The owners of the above pieces and tracts of land desiring to redeem them, can do so by applying to the Commissioners at their office before the time of the sale, and by paying the amount of the purchase by the Commissioners, accrued taxes since, and interest on said amounts, together with the costs of transfer of deed and of this advertisement.

DAVID HAMILTON,
JAMES COSTLOW,
JOHN KIRBY, } Commissioners
D. A. McGOUGH, Clerk.
Ebensburg, Nov. 10, '87.

REGISTER'S NOTICE

Notice is hereby given that the following named accounts have been passed and filed in the Register's office at Ebensburg, in and for the county of Cambria, and will be presented at the Orphans' Court of said county for confirmation and allowance on Wednesday, December 7, A. D. 1887, to wit:

1. The first and final account of Engleburt Render, executor of Mary Luther, late of Carroll township, deceased.

2. The second and final account of John H. Douglas, surviving executor of Thomas Adams, Sr., late of Clearfield township, deceased.

3. The second and final account of Elias Rowland, executor of John Long, deceased, late of Jackson township.

4. The first and final account of A. W. Buck, administrator of Stephen G. Callan, deceased, late of Washington township.

5. The first account of Sylvester W. Byrne, guardian of minor children of William Young, deceased.

6. First and final account of John B. Overberger, executor of Michael Overberger, late of Carroll township, deceased.

7. First and final account of M. L. Glasgow and W. E. Glasgow, administrators of Eliza Noble, late of Reade township, deceased.

8. The first and final account of Job Morgan, administrator C. T. A. of Richard Morgan, late of Johnstown borough, deceased.

9. First and final account of Catharine and William W. Ortman, administrators of William A. [illegible], late of Ebensburg borough, deceased.

10. First and partial account of Evan Thomas, administrator of Enos Thomas, late of Johnstown borough, deceased.

11. The account of H. J. Roberts, administrator of Susan L. Morrell, late of Johnstown borough, deceased.

12. First and final account of Joseph Heslop, administrator of Mary Heslop, late of Upper Yoder township, deceased.

13. First account of William M. Dodson, guardian of minor children of Joseph Fieldhouse, late of Millville borough, deceased.

14. Third and final account of John D. Reese, administrator of Joseph Fieldhouse, late of Millville borough, deceased.

15. First and final account of Joseph Hoeue, administrator C. T. A. of Teresa Sdanian, late of Cambria township, deceased.

16. First and final account of W. J. Hager, administrator of Frederick Shade, late of Lower Yoder township, deceased.

17. Second account of John H. Douglas, guardian of minor children of Magdalena Luther late of Clearfield township, deceased.

18. First account of Joel Gates, administrator of Daniel H. Donley, late of White township, deceased.

19. First account of Joseph A. Gray, trustee to sell real estate of F. X. Christy, late of Gallitzin township, deceased.

20. First account of Joseph Youngkin, trustee to sell real estate of David Youngkin, late of Reade township, deceased.

21. First and final account of O. J. Westover, administrator of John Westover, late of Susquehanna township, deceased.

The first and final account of Robert Ferguson and Samuel Reel, assignees of Davis Bracken and wife.

CELESTINE J. BLAIR, Register.
Ebensburg, Nov. 7, '87.

$50 Reward.

The school district of Allegheny township will pay the above reward for the arrest and conviction of any person or persons found breaking into, injuring, or in any manner defacing any of the school property of said township.

HUGH DRISKEL,
Allegheny twp, Oct. 27, 1887. President.

ADMINISTRATORS' NOTICE.—Letters of Administration on the estate of Potter Banan, deceased, having been granted to the undersigned all persons indebted to said estate are hereby notified to make payment without delay, and those having claims against the same will present them properly authenticated for settlement to
JOHN BANAN, Adm'r.
Loretto, November, 14, 1887. 6t.

LEGAL NOTICE.

Minerva Eckels by her next friend John W. Horris
vs.
Grant Eckels.
IN the Court of Common Pleas of Cambria county. No. 1. June Term, 1887. Alias Subpœna in Divorce.

COUNTY OF CAMBRIA, SS.
THE COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA,
To GRANT ECKLES, GREETING:

WE COMMAND YOU, as heretofore commanded, that all matter of business and excuses being set aside you be and appear in your proper person before our Judge at Ebensburg at our Court of Common Pleas, there to be held on the first Monday of December next, to show cause, if any you have, why your wife Minerva Eckels should not be divorced from the bonds of matrimony which she has contracted with you the said Grant Eckels, agreeable to Petition and Libel exhibited against you before our said Court, and this you shall in no wise omit at your peril.

WITNESS the Honorable Robert L. Johnston, President Judge of our said Court, this 10 day of November, A. D. 1887.
H. A. SHOEMAKER, Pro'y.
Ebensburg, Nov. 11.

LEGAL NOTICE.

Elizabeth Hengentable by her next friend Henry Bower
vs.
John C. Hengentable.
IN the Court of Common Pleas of Cambria county. No. 1 June Term, 1887. Alias Subpœna in Divorce.

COUNTY OF CAMBRIA, SS.
THE COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA,
To JOHN C. HENGENTABLE, GREETING:

WE COMMAND YOU, as heretofore commanded, that all matter of business and excuses being set aside you be and appear in your proper person before our Judge, at Ebensburg, at our Court of Common Pleas, there to be held on the first Monday of December next, to show cause, if any you have, why your wife Elizabeth Hengentable, should not be divorced from the bonds of matrimony which she hath contracted with you the said John C. Hengentable, agreeable to Petition and Libel exhibited against you before our said Court, and this you shall in no wise omit at your peril.

WITNESS the Honorable Robert L. Johnston, President Judge of our said Court, this 10th day of November, A. D. 1887.
H. A. SHOEMAKER, Pro'y.
Ebensburg, December 11, 1887.

LEGAL NOTICE.

Hannah E. Weible by her next friend John Whisin
vs.
Frank Weible.
IN the Court of Common Pleas of Cambria county. No. 1. June Term, 1887. Alias Subpœna in Divorce.

COUNTY OF CAMBRIA, SS.
THE COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA,
To PETER KELLY, GREETING:

WE COMMAND YOU, as heretofore commanded, that all matter of business and excuses being set aside you be and appear in your proper person before our Judge, at Ebensburg, at our Court of Common Pleas, there to be held on the first Monday of December next, to show cause, if any you have, why your wife Hannah E Weible, should not be divorced from the bonds of matrimony which she has contracted with you the said Frank Weible, agreeable to Petition and Libel exhibited against you before our said Court, and this you shall in no wise omit at your peril.

WITNESS the Honorable Robert L. Johnston President Judge of our said Court, this 10 day of November, A. D. 1887.
H. A. SHOEMAKER, Pro'y.
Ebensburg, November 11, 1887.

OCURT PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS THE HON. ROBERT L. JOHNSTON, President Judge of the Court of Common Pleas, of the 47 h Judicial District consisting of the County of Cambria, has issued his precept bearing date the 26th day of September, 1887 to me directed for holding a Court of Oyer and Terminer and General Jail Delivery, and Quarter Sessions of the Peace, in Ebensburg for the County of Cambria and to commence on the First Monday of June, 1887, and to continue two weeks.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Coroner, Justices of Peace, Aldermen, and Constables of said county of Cambria, that they be then and there in their proper persons, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of said day with their own records, inquisitions, examinations and their own remembrances, to do those things which to their offices appertain to be done and those who are bound in recognizances to prosecute against the prisoners that are or shall be in the Jail of Cambria county, be then and there to prosecute against them as shall be just.

GIVEN under my hand at Ebensburg, the 31st day of October, in the year of our Lord 1887, and the One Hundred and Twelfth Year of the Independence of the United States.
JOS. A. GRAY, Sheriff.
Ebensburg, Nov. 11, 1887.

Widow's Appraisements.

Notice is hereby given that the following named appraisements of property appraised, and set apart for widows of decedent under the Act of Assembly of the 4th of April, 1851 having been filed in the Registers office, at Ebensburg, in and for the County of Cambria, and will be presented to the Orphans' Court of said county for confirmation and allowance on Wednesday December 7th, 1887, to wit:

1. Inventory and appraisement of certain personal property appraised and set apart for Elizabeth Mattie, widow of Joseph Mattie, deceased, $23 50.

2. Inventory and appraisement of certain personal property appraised and set apart for Susan Louther, widow of Valentine Louther, deceased $300.

3. Inventory and appraisement of certain personal property appraised and set apart for Rebecca Gallagher, widow of James Gallagher, deceased, $3 0.

4. Inventory and appraisement of certain personal property appraised and set apart for Catherine Gans, widow of Lenard Gans, deceased, $234 20.

5. Inventory and appraisement of certain personal property appraised and set apart for Josephin Brickner, widow of Joseph Brickner, deceased, $77.

6. Inventory and appraisement of certain personal property appraised and set apart for Catherine Sedelmyer, widow of F. X. Sedelmyer, deceased, $86 85.

7. Inventory and appraisement of certain personal property appraised and set apart for Montena Litzinger, widow of William Litzinger, deceased, $57.

CELESTINE J. BLAIR, Reg'r.
Ebensburg, Nov. 7, 1887.

APPLICATION FOR CHARTER.—Notice is hereby given that an application will be made to the Governor of Pennsylvania on the twenty fifth day of November, A. D. 1887, by Robert Coleman, D. H. Hastings, J. L. Spangler, Abraham Hess and W. S. Reeder under the Act of Assembly entitled "An Act to provide for the incorporation and regulation of certain corporations," approved April 29th, 1874 and the supplements thereto for the charter of an intended corporation to be called "The Brubaker Coal Company," the character and object of which is the mining and procuring of coal, coke and other minerals, and the transportation and sale thereof, and of acquiring, holding and disposing of real estate by sale, lease or otherwise, and for these purposes to have, possess and enjoy all the rights, benefits and privileges of said Act of Assembly and supplements thereto.
HUVES & REEDER
Nov. 1, 1887. Solicitors.

NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given that the undersigned has filed his application in the office of the Secretary of Internal Affairs, at Harrisburg, for five acres of unimproved and vacant land, situate in Allegheny township, Cambria county, Pa., adjoining lands of B. C. Moore on the east, lands of the undersigned on the south and lands of William Tomlinson on the west, the said five acres applied for being triangler in shape.
GEORG LENZ.
Ebensburg, Nov. 25th, 1887.-3t.

COAL LETTING.—Bids will be received by the County Commissioners at their office in Ebensburg, until 1 o'clock, P. M., Tuesday, Dec. 6th, 1887, for furnishing coal for Court House and Jail for one year. It must be No. 1 screened house coal and must be weighed on Ebensburg scales. The right to reject any or all bids is reserved by
JOHN KIRBY,
JAMES COSTLOW } Com's.
DAVID HAMILTON
Attest, D. A. McGough.
Ebensburg, Nov. 25, '87.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—Letters of administration on the estate of Henry Willibrand, late of Munster township deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to said estate are hereby notified to make payment without delay, and those having claims against the same will present them properly authenticated for settlement to
FLORENCE WILLIBRAND,
Administrator of HENRY WILLIBRAND, dec'd.

TRIAL LIST.

Blanch & Stutzman	vs.	B. & O. R. R. Co.
Thomas	vs.	Reese.
McLaughlin	vs.	Flinn.
Williams	vs.	Voston.
Bracken	vs.	Farabaugh.
Same	vs.	Same.
Krause	vs.	Rex.
King	vs.	U. C. Co. & N. Y. S. R. R. Co.
Dibert	vs.	Bradley, et. al.
McCoy	vs.	Bradley.
Reams Adm'r.	vs.	McGough.
McCullaugh	vs.	Ivory.
Tegler	vs.	McKenna.
Cole's use	vs.	Nobley.
Myers	vs.	Burgoon.
Flick	vs.	Loretto Bor.
Goff	vs.	Walbon.
Nobley	vs.	Kramer, Mann & Co.
Shoemaker	vs.	Bearer.

H. A. SHOEMAKER, Pro'y.
Ebensburg, Nov. 7, 1887.

What Everybody Knows

By dealing with us you are not only sure of saving money but also of being correctly and fashionably dressed and of securing strictly first-class, reliable goods in every Department. Combined with these inducements you have a

STOCK OF GOODS TO SELECT FROM 3 times as large as that of any other House in Johnstown,

embracing all descriptions of good working garments, business garments, and fine dress garments. No goods of the trashy description ever offered for sale in our establishment.

WOOLF, SON & THOMAS.

WE DESIRE

to call your attention to our fine assortment of Ladies', Misses' and Childrens' Coats and Ladies' Wraps. Also plain and fancy Cloths, black and colored Cashmeres, Mufflers, Silk and Linen Handkerchiefs, Muffs, Gloves and Toboggans,

UNDERWEAR AND HOSIERY,

All of which we are selling at the lowest prices. Call and examine our stock and you will be convinced that we can save you money.

PLUSH COATS AND WRAPS A SPECIALTY.

MRS. R. E. JONES.

THE BOTTOM IS REACHED AT LAST.

The largest stock of hardware ever offered in the county can be found at my store. I am now selling many goods at much less than I can replace them for, but I will continue to sell at Bottom Prices until I am compelled to replenish my stock. When you want a cooking or heating stove, tinware hardware, nails, iron, glass, trunks and farming implements, call and see my stock and learn my prices.

Aug 13, '85.

G. HUNTLEY,
HIGH STREET. — — — EBENSBURG

FIRE! BURGLARS! THIEVES!

SAFES!

OUR VICTOR Household & Office Safes are expressly meant to supply an urgent demand from *Farmers, Lawyers, Doctors, Small Storekeepers, Postmasters, Express and Railroad Agents, Township and County Officials, Pastors, Retired Business Men and Families*, for a first-class fire-proof, burglar-proof combination lock, safe, adapted in capacity and price to suit their requirements. The Victor is first-class in every respect, warranted fire-proof, and constructed in the most improved manner. We now use on each and every safe our new non-pickable combination lock, and inside bolt-work. It has all round corners, exterior beautifully finished and ornamented by hand with all burnished portions nickel-plated. Interior nicely fitted up with sub-treasuries, book-spaces, and pigeon-holes.

Advertisement No. 1.

No. 1.	Farmers' Size, 19x12x13,	weight, 135 lbs.	$24.00
No. 2.	Household Size, 22x15x16,	" 250 lbs.	$30.00
No. 3.	Small Dealers' Size, 28x18x18,	" 600 lbs.	$40.00
No. 4.	Postmasters' and Office Size, 32x22x22,	" 800 lbs.	$60.00

No. 4 has inside door, with flat key lock, duplicate keys. Sub-treasuries have flat key-locks, with duplicate keys. *We are sole owners of patents and sole manufacturers of the Victor Safes. We caution persons against making, buying, selling or using safes infringing on our patents.*

Every first-class safe company manufacture under patents. It is dangerous to buy spurious goods bearing no patent dates.

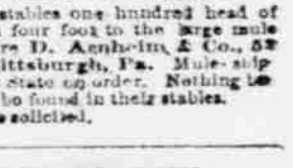
Every person who is in need of a safe will find it profitable to correspond with us at once, before an agency is established in his locality, and receive the benefit of our *Special Offer in open territory.*

We want *General Merchants and Dealers* to help us carry out our *Inter-State Co-operative Plan. Exclusive control free.* A highly profitable connection to last probably for a life-time. *Will cost but one cent* for a postal card to learn full particulars. Illustrations and testimonials sent on application. In writing us mention advertisement No. 1. Address,

The Victor Safe & Lock Co., CINCINNATI, O.

$125 A WEEK. Agents Wanted. THE AMERICAN HOME AND FARM CYCLOPEDIA by H. R. ALLEN, A. M. M. D., and 149 COLLEGES and SPECIALISTS. 12 Books in one volume of *immediate* and *constant* value far beyond its cost, to Farmers, Live Stockmen, Horticulturists, Builders, Housekeepers, Money-Makers and all who have, or aspire to have homes. Over 1100 Pages and 2000 Illustrations. This new volume contains such *attractions* and *practical value* as was never before seen in a book. Positively $25 to $125 a week made by capable canvassers. OUT FIT FREE, FREIGHT PAID and CREDIT GIVEN honest men. Descriptive Circulars, Press Notices, Agent's Reports and Terms FREE. *Why work for barely bread and butter?* Send at once for circulars.
THE THOMPSON PUBLISHING CO.,
25 South Sixth St. Philadelphia, Pa.

KENTUCKY MULES.



The only firm in Penn'a who make a speciality of Kentucky Saddle and Driving Horses, Draught and Pit Mules and keep constantly in their stables one hundred head of Mules, all sizes, from four foot to the large mule weighing 1400 lbs., are D. Aenheim & Co., 52 Second Avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa. Mules shipped to all parts of the State on order. Nothing but No. 1 picked stock to be found in their stables.
☞ Correspondence solicited.

DR SETH ARNOLD'S COUGH KILLER CURES COUGHS AND COLDS PREVENTS CONSUMPTION

All Druggists, 25c., 50c., and $1.00. Prepared only by Dr. Seth Arnold, Med. Corp., Woonsocket, R. I.

WANTED YOUNG MEN & LADIES TO **LEARN TELEGRAPHY.** Students practically educated for the business and situations furnished when competent. Address SHERMAN TELEGRAPH CO., Oberlin, O.

Orphans' Court Sale.

BY virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of Cambria county, to me directed, I will offer at public sale on the premises, on

SATURDAY, DEC. 3, 1887.

AT 1 O'CLOCK, P. M.

the following described real estate to wit:

All that certain piece or parcel of land of which John Noel died, seized, situate in the township of Munster, in said county, adjoining lands of F. J. Sanders, Henry Willebrant and others, containing one hundred acres, more or less. About seventy acres are cleared and in cultivation. There is a new two story frame dwelling house and a large barn and an orchard of excellent fruit trees on said premises.

☞ TERMS: One fifth of the amount of the bid when the property is struck down the remainder in two equal annual payments thereafter, with interest, to be secured by the bond and mortgage of the purchaser.

WM. H. SECHLER,
Trustee to make sale of the real estate of John Noel, deceased.
Ebensburg, Nov. 8, 1887.

The Best Wife of All.

Three travelers met in the Brander Pass,
By the bubbling Brander spring:
They shared their cake and their venison,
And they talked of many a thing.
Of books, and song, and foreign lands,
Of strange and wandering lives,
And by and by, in softer tones,
They spoke of their homes and wives.

"I married the Lady of Logan Brae,"
Said one with a lofty air;
"There is na in a' the north countree
A home wi' a better share
Of gold and gear, and hill and loch,
Of houses and farms to rent,
There's many a man has envied me
And I'm mair than weel content."
"Dream of a woman as bright as day,
The second traveler said;
"Dream of a form of perfect grace,
Of a noble face and head,
Of eyes that are as blue as heaven,
Of flowing, nut-brown hair;
That is my wife; and though not rich
Oh! she is wondrous fair."
The third one said: "I have a wife,
She is neither rich nor fair;
She has not gold, nor gear, nor land
Nor a wealth of nut-brown hair;
But oh! she loves me! and her love
Has stood through every test.
Beauty and gold are good, but, friends,
We know that love is best."
They filled their cups in the spring again,
And they said, right heartily:
"Here's to the loving, faithful wife,
Wherever her home may be!"
And soon they took their different ways,
One thought in each man's breast:
"Beauty is good, and gold is good,
But a true love is the best."

Military Dog.

The canine service which has been introduced by way of experiment in the French Army Corps proves to have exceeded the most sanguine expectations entertained of its utility. During the separate operation or the 32d Line Regiment, the animals were placed under the control of Lieut. Jupin, with a party of four privates, and after three day's training they were fit for service. Upon vedette duty, and in company with single sentries, it was found that the keen scent and watchfulness of the "dachshunds" and poodles, which had been selected haphazard for the trial, enabled them to give notice by growl or importunity to their human companions of any movement or the approach of strangers within three hundred yards of their posts at night time. Sentinels were reassured by the society of the dog, and the pickets could repose in all confidence after the fatigues of the day. The communications between the main guard, or headquarters, and the posts were in the meanwhile efficiently maintained and not a single dispatch or report intrusted to the animals for conveyance in the leathern wallet at their necks was either miscarried or delayed in transmission. The carriage of papers, especially was performed with celerity and greater dispatch than by horsemen, and one quality of the four-footed orderlies, not unimportant in its way, was the instinct that naturally guided them in the search of portable water when the troops, as it frequently occurred, were athirst, and needed the refreshment.

The Language of Gloves.

The language of gloves is a species of telegraphy largely resorted to by young lovers in France. A young lady says "Yes," by dropping her right glove into her left hand; "No," by rolling the two gloves together. She conveys the invitation: "Follow me into the garden" by the patomine of brushing an imaginary speck of dust off her left arm with one or both gloves. The maneuvre of drawing one hand over them as if to smooth the leather means: "I love you still the same." Should she desire to know if her feelings are reciprocated, she will partially remove the left glove. "Be circumspect" is expressed by turning the ends of the glove of either hand delicately around the fingers. Lastly, if the lady has anything to complain of in her lover's conduct, she expresses her dissatisfaction by placing her gloves in the form of a cross on the table or on her lap.

The Year Without a Summer.

Since the recent hot spell there have been many and anxious inquiries as to the date of the mythical "year without a summer." It makes the reader feel cool and pleasant just to dream of it. There was such a year in fact. It was in 1816, January and February were mild; April began warm, but ended in snow and ice; in May the ice formed an inch thick in the Middle Atlantic States; in June ice and frost were common, killing all the fruit. Snow fell in New England on June 17, and ice formed in July and August, destroying the corn crop and raising the price to $5 a bushel, while flour averaged $13 a barrel during the year. A change of this sort would be a little too violent for even the most pronounced hot weather grumbler.

The Devil's Last Appearance.

The devil was no allegorical personage to the early Christian. He was a personal, living, omnipresent, all-devouring reality. St. Dunstan caught him by the nose with a red-hot pair of tongs, and held him till he roared with pain. He was always assuming some seductive shape to tempt the pious anchorities of old. The last authentic account of his visible appearance was when Martin Luther threw a leaden inkstand at his head. After this he became more of a symbol than anything else, and of late has retired to the theology of the backwoods, where he yet does yeoman's service.

A VALUABLE VEIL.—The church of Meixotol, Mexico, contains a remarkable veil of great value. For nearly three centuries Spaniards were in the habit of vowing a jewel to the veil of Our Lady of Mexotol if they returned safely from a voyage to Spain, until in Maximilian's time the veil was bejeweled to the value of about £40,000. Three German adventurers, after Maximilian's failure, determined to carry away this veil as booty. They made their plan with great care and caution and secured the veil, but in some way they were discovered, and a party of pursuers overtook them in a narrow pass, where two of them were killed, the third escaping under cover of darkness, leaving behind him, however, the precious veil, which was regained and restored to the altar, where it is more vigilantly guarded than ever.

KASKINE

THE NEW QUININE.

Science emerging from Darkness.

GIVES
GOOD APPETITE
STRENGTH,
QUIET NERVES,
HAPPY DAYS,
SWEET SLEEP.

A POWERFUL TONIC,
that the most delicate stomach will bear.
A SPECIFIC FOR MALARIA, RHEUMATISM, NERVOUS PROSTRATION,
and all Germ Diseases.

The most scientific and successful Blood Purifier. Superior to quinine.

Mr. John C. Scarborough, Selma, N. C., writes: "I got malaria in the Southern army, and for a dozen years suffered from its debilitating effects. I was terribly run down when I heard of Kaskine, the new quinine. It helped me at once. I gained 35 pounds. Have not had such good health in 20 years."

Other letters of a similar character from prominent individuals, which stamp Kaskine as a remedy of undoubted merit, will be sent on application.

Letters from the above persons, giving full details will be sent on application.

Kaskine can be taken without any special medical advice. $1 a bottle. Sold by all druggists, or sent by mail on receipt of price.
THE KASKINE CO., 54 Warren St., New York.

SINE'S SYRUP WATCHES YOU SLEEP

DR SINE'S SYRUP CURES COUGHS AND COLDS.

"Rough on Rats."
clears out rats, mice, roaches, flies, ants, bedbugs.

Heart Pains.
Palpitation, dropsical swellings, dizziness, indigestion, headache, sleeplessness cured by Wells' Health Renewer.

"Rough on Corns."
Ask for Wells' "Rough on Corns." 15c. Quick complete cure. Hard or soft corns, warts, bunions.

"Buchu-Paiba."
Quick, complete cure, all kidney, bladder and urinary diseases, scalding, irritation, stone, gravel, catarrh of the bladder. $1, druggists.

Bed-Bugs, Flies.
Flies, roaches, ants, bed-bugs, rats, mice, gophers, chipmunks, cleared out by "Rough on Rats." 15c.

Thin People.
"Wells' Health Renewer" restores health and vigor, cures dyspepsia, impotence, sexual debility. $1.

"Rough on Pain."
Cures cholera, colic, cramps, diarrhoea, aches, pains, sprains, headache, neuralgia, rheumatism. 20c. Rough on Pain Plasters, 15c.

Mothers.
If you are failing, broken, worn out and nervous, use "Well's Health Renewer." $1. Druggists.

Life Preserver.
If you are losing your grip on life, try "Wells' Health Renewer." Goes direct to weak spots.

"Rough on Piles."
Cures piles or hemorrhoids, itching, protruding, bleeding, internal or other. Internal and external remedy in each package. Sure cure, 50c. Druggists.

Pretty Women.
Ladies who would retain freshness and vivacity, don't fail to try "Well's Health Renewer."

"Rough on Itch."
"Rough on Itch" cures humors, eruptions, ringworm, tetter, salt rheum, frosted feet, chilblains.

"Rough on Catarrh.
Corrects offensive odors at once. Complete cure of worst chronic, also unequaled as gargle for diphtheria, sore throat, foul breath. 50c.

The Hope of the Nation.
Children, slow in development, puny, scrawny and delicate use "Wells' Health Renewer."

Catarrh of the Bladder.
Stinging, irritation, inflammation, all kidney and urinary complaints cured by "Buchu-Paiba." $1

"Water Bugs, Roaches."
"Rough on Rats" clears them out, also beetles ants.

THE LIGHT-RUNNING
NEW HOME
SEWING MACHINE
PERFECT IN EVERY PARTICULAR.
NEVER OUT OF ORDER.
NEW HOME SEWING MACHINE Co. ORANGE, MASS.
CHICAGO ILL. - 30 UNION SQUARE, N.Y. - DALLAS TEX.
ST. LOUIS, MO. ATLANTA, GA. SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

DR. SELLERS'
OVER 1,000,000
BOTTLES SOLD AND NEVER FAILS TO CURE COUGHS, COLDS, THROAT AND ALL LUNG TROUBLES
ALL DRUGGISTS SELL IT. PRICE 25 CTS.
COUGH SYRUP

DON'T FORGET THAT
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Aztec Mummies.

Some few weeks ago, says the *San Francisco Bulletin*, there was brought to this city a collection of mummies, which constitute one of the most remarkable scientific discoveries made on the American continent. These mummies differ from those discovered in Egypt in a remarkable degree, being entirely nude, without wrappings, and apparently not having been subjected to any embalming process. Exposure to the air has no effect upon them, the flesh having been dried in a hermetically sealed cavern until it is like parchment, and the weight of the bodies is merely nominal.

Mr. Docking, in whose possession these specimens are at the present time, tells a romantic story regarding their discovery. In one of the spurs of the Sierra Madre mountains, not far from the banks of the Gila river and almost on the boundary line between Arizona and New Mexico, a party of American miners was searching for treasure which tradition says is buried in these hills. A cavern was one day discovered, hermetically sealed with a cement which defied the picks of the party, and only after clipping it off flake by flake was entrance gained to the cave. Lighted only by the flame of a blazing pine branch they traversed a passage about thirty feet in length, which ended in a room cut in the solid rock. Here, instead of untold gold and other treasure of Aztecs, they were startled to find a number of human bodies, looking more gastly than usual in the flickering light of the torches. After recovering from their surprise, preparations were made to remove the remains, but the superstitious natives of the vicinity, believing that the bodies were those of their gods, objected to the proceedings, and it was only with much diplomacy and occasional skirmishes that they were finally conveyed to a flag station on the Southern Pacific road and transported to this city, where they were placed in charge of Mr. Docking, who will keep them in his residence, where they have been viewed by a large number of scientists and physicians, as well as by the various consuls of foreign power in this city.

The most remarkable of the number are those of a mother and child, which when found were enveloped in one shroud, portions of which are still to be seen covering the lower limbs of the mother.

Still another mummy is that of a woman, her long hair being in a state of perfect preservation. The feet are small and highly arched, while the fingers are long and tapering. Remnants of her shrowd still remaining is of a darkblue color, differing both in this respect and in texture from the material of which the other shrouds were composed.

Another remarkable specimen, however, is that of a man in a sitting posture, the body being considerable larger than any of the others. During life his girth of chest must have been much above the average, the whole of the upper portion of the body having seemingly been molded in gigantic proportions. The cartilages of the ears and nose are still plainly to be seen, while the head is covered with a dense growth of black hair. The eyebrows are well defined, while between the glistening teeth protrudes the tongue, now dried to an almost corklike consistency.

The remaining mummy is that of a man, said by scientists to have been comparatively young at the time of his death. Many speculations have been made by those who have seen the collection as to his relation to the female bodies reclining on either side of him. And the different theories of brother and husband have many advocates.

That the remains are those of the ancient Aztecs, members of that civilization which was destroyed in Mexico by the soldiers of Cortez, there can be no doubt. The women and the smaller man present all the peculiar physical conditions attributed to this once numerous people. The high cheek bones and slanting eyes are there, the thick skin and black hair are plainly visible to the eye, and the height of the bodies, although they were found more or less doubled upon themselves, is estimated at about 5 feet and 3 inches. When this is taken into consideration, with the fact that the Aztec spread southward from about the 30th parallel until they inhabited the high plateaus of Mexico and Central America, there can be little doubt as to the race of which these mummies were once living members.

The specimens will be shipped east in a few days, and, in all probability, will find a resting-place in one of the principal museums of Europe. Although Mr. Docking has kindly shown them to all scientists and historians who have called upon him, they will not be placed upon public exhibition in this city.

The Opium Habit.

The New York papers lately published a very pathetic story about a very popular emotional actress. It was to the effect that she had become a confirmed victim of the opium habit, involving an almost total loss of physical powers, and actual destitution.

The story was at once denied by her friends, who say she has suffered simply from nervous prostration, is in no need of pecuniary aid, and is on the way to speedy recovery.

Opium victims are usually hopeless, helpless slaves, mind weakened, lacking energy for any effort toward recovery, rapidly drifting into imbecility and untimely graves.

A peculiar feature is that victims craftily conceal it from their nearest friends. A young lady at school near Philadelphia was recently found to be secretly addicted to it, keeping her "medicine" in a school-room inkstand, and injecting the fluid into her with a stylographic pen.

A New Lease of Life.

The aged and weak have declared after using Speer's port Wines that they felt as though they had a new lease of life by having their systems renovated by this pure strengthening wine made by Alfred Speer, of Passaic, N. J. The iron in the soil in which the vine grows gives the blood making qualities to the wine. For sale by druggists.

RUSHING TO DEATH in the attempt to swim the Niagara Whirlpool Rapids is no more reckless or dangerous than to trifle with disease which each day secures a stronger hold and hastens the end of life. This is specially true of rheumatism, neuralgia, sciatica, and nervous headache, which though perhaps slight at first are extremely dangerous, and steadily secure a firmer grip until at last the agony is unendurable and sudden death brings relief.

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New Haven, Conn.

I had the neuralgia for three months in my face. Went to the doctor; he gave me some medicine to take internally and a preparation of chloroform to put on the outside, but it did not do any good. Could not sleep night or day. Had suffered so much and so long that I was afraid it would drive me crazy. Was told to try Athlophoros by a party it had cured of the rheumatism. After taking part of a bottle the pain all left as by magic, and now I am well, with not a sign of neuralgia about me.

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Whiting and common soap well mixed makes a cement almost equal to solder for stopping a leak.

Wet paper rung nearly dry and scattered upon the carpet when sweeping, collect the dust and do not soil the carpet.

Use nothing but clear hot water with a few drops of ammonia in it for wash the silver. The use of soap is said to impart a dullness to the appearance.

A good gloss may be produced on linen by the use of gum arabic. Pour a pint of boiling water upon two ounces of the gum, cover it and let stand over night. One teaspoonful in the starch will answer.

To avoid scorching milk when boiling, use a double boiler or a tin that rests in a kettle of boiling water. The wetting of a kettle with cold water and allowing it to remain a few minutes before putting in the milk will also lessen the danger of scorching.

A very nice receptacle for shoes is a square wooden box with a lid covered with cretonne. The lid is stuffed, ottoman like, and a little valance falls over the box. This, placed in a bedroom, is useful as well as pretty, and serves for a low seat.

Poultry should be killed a few days before eaten, dressed at once and hung in a cool place with some small pieces of charcoal inside. The reason that poultry killed at home is not tender as that from the market is that it is generally killed and eaten at once.

True housekeeping consists not only in cleaning things, but in keeping them clean. Still, there is such a thing as keeping house too anxiously. Cleanliness that forbids freedom is an evil. There are those who will not let trees grow about their house because they shed their leaves.

When the linen has turned yellow, cut up a pound of white soap into a gallon of milk, and hang it over a fire in a wash-kettle. When the soap has completely melted put in the linen and boil it half an hour; then take it out. Have ready a lather of soap and water; wash the linen in it, and then rinse it through two cold waters, with a very little blue in the last.

A neat, clean, fresh-aired, cheerful, well-arranged house exerts a moral influence over its inmates, and makes the members of a family peaceable and considerate of each other's feelings and happiness. The connection is obvious between the state of mind thus produced and respect for others, and for those higher duties and obligations which no law can enforce.

Fish for invalids should be boiled—gently boiled—and prettily garnished and prettily served; indeed, the more neatly and sweetly a sick person's viands are presented the more he will relish them, and with the greater heart and hope will he eat. Let the linen, then, be like snow; let the silver glitter and the glasses sparkle; and if you can throw in a flower so much the better.

Busy women have a habit of keeping on their feet just as long as they can, in spite of back-ache and warning pains. As they grow older they see the folly of permitting such drafts upon their strength, and learn to take such things easier, let what will happen. They say: "I used to think I must do this so, but I've grown wiser and learned to slight things." The first years of housekeeping are truly the handiest, for untried and unfamiliar cares are almost daily thrust upon the mother and home maker.

Lingg Was a Nobleman's Son.

A man who claims to have known Lingg's mother said in the presence of a German jail official at Chicago, who became more intimate with the desperate Anarchist than anyone else during his confinement: "Lingg was born in a town in Germany called Manheim, where his mother is a well-to do dressmaker. His father was a nobleman; his mother came from the humbler classes. Her parents were dependents. The girl was comely, and an intimacy sprang up between her and the son of an old nobleman. It was the old, old story. The man who ended his life in such a terrible manner at Chicago last Thursday was not born in wedlock. We know that; Captain Schaack knows it, and we know further that Lingg hated his father with a ferocity that was something terrible. He hated the class to which his father belonged. He hated the rich; but some of the qualities belonging to his father helped to to make Lingg the strange man he was. He had quick intelligence, though his educational opportunities were limited. He aspired to work a change in the condition of things which oppressed the working classes. The nobleman came from a family of soldiers. There is where Lingg got his stubborn physical courage.

"From childhood until he was sixteen years of age he was made to suffer from the taunts and insults of his playmates. He was sensitive, and these affronts embittered his whole life. At sixteen he was sent to Switzerland. There he was brought up in the society of Revolutionists, who came from all parts of Europe. In that society he was a facile pupil. He learned to plot and scheme as easily as a duck takes to water. He never drank. He never rioted or indulged in blasphemy. He was the son of his mother, who, on learning his situation, herself having been hardened by years of suffering, wrote him simply to die bravely. She never recovered from the early deceits practiced against her, and she never married."

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Some Traits of Corean's.

Corea is a peninsula running out from the eastern coast of Asia. It is a very strange country indeed. Nobody in Europe or America knew much about the ways of its people until lately. That was because the Coreans didn't want company and they cut the heads off of foreigners who came spying into the land. It wasn't much fun to travel in Corea.

Quite lately, however, some Americans have penetrated into this queer region. Ensign Bernadou, of the United States navy, has brought home and presented to the National Museum at Washington a collection of the works of the Corean artists. There are artists even in that country, it seems, and they can scratch upon brass a stork standing upon one leg with the most æsthetic young lady in America.

Their drawings are very quaint. They represent life in Corea and show how the people do things there.

When they shoe a kicking horse they get him down squarely upon his backbone, draw his legs together like the four corners of a handkerchief, tie them thus and then hammer the shoes on. Their bellows is a square box. They fit into it a frame of wood packed with paper and shove this up and down to drive the air out.

The wedding procession is almost as strange as shoeing the horse. Two men carrying lighted lanterns in broad daylight go first. Next comes one carrying a wild duck or goose for luck. Then we have the happy bridegroom riding all by himself upon a horse that is led by one man and attended by another. Last, as if she had nobody and was of no consequence at all, comes the poor bride, riding alone, except for a small boy who runs beside her. She has a sort of big cloak ready to throw over her and hide her face if a man should come along that way and meet the procession.

They say Corea is full of peddlers, who go about all over the roads selling everything one could think of. Certainly there didn't any of them get away from our country to go to Corea, for we have not missed any out of America.

The picture shows how babies, peddlers' packs and all loads are carried upon people's backs over the tough roads of Corea. Ensign Bernadou's collection of drawings will be a great help to our learned men in studying about Corea. It is said to be a country that has not changed any in 1,000 years.

Where Violins are Made.

It is truly astonishing how many violins there are imported into this county annually, especially if we consider that there is really but one place in the world where violins are made extensively. That place is Markneukirchen, with its surrounding villages, in Saxony, Germany. There are altogether about 15,000 people living there who do nothing else day after day but make violins, and to go there and watch them is one of the most interesting sights I ever enjoyed in all my life. The inhabitants, from the little urchin to the old gray headed man, the small girl and the old grandmother, all are engaged in making some parts of a fiddle.

A good one consists of sixty-two different pieces. They are cut, planed, smoothed and measured, everything being accurate and precise with the model. The older men make the finger board from ebony, and the string holder and the screws. The small boys have to make themselves useful by looking after the glue pot on the fire and bringing their elders things as they may want them. A man with strong, steady hands and a clear eye puts the different pieces together, and this is the most difficult task of all. Most violins are made of maple wood that grows in that part of the country or over the frontier in Bohemia.

The women generally occupy themselves as polishers. This requires long practice, and a family that has a daughter who is a good polisher is considered fortunate. Even a young man, when he goes a-wooing, inquires whether the young girl is a good polisher, and if she is, it certainly will increase his affection for her at least twofold. The polishing takes a good deal of time, some of the best violins being twenty and even thirty times polished. Every family has its peculiar style of polishing, and they never vary from that. There is one that makes nothing but a deep wine color, another a citron color, yet another an orange color, and so on.

Keen Animal Senses.

A writer in *Nature*, commenting on the experiments made upon the sense of smell in dogs, suggests that some explanation of the remarkable results may be found in the exclusive direction which is given to the sense. He adds that in the case of the dog, while there is little brain-work going on to cause distraction, the attention may be applied more closely than in our own case; and thus the dog may enjoy an apparent advantage in respect of keenness of scent. In connection with this topic the writer makes these observations upon the conduct of birds:

The sense of hearing in some birds seems as wonderful and discriminating as that of smell in dogs. I have watched with astonishment a thrush listening for worms, as their manner is, and very evidently hearing them, too, within two yards of a noisy lawn-mower on the other side of a small hedge of roses.—Probably the worms came nearer to the surface in consequence of the vibration caused by the machine—they are said to do so—but the thrush heard and did not see was evident.

Robins appear to be able to distinguish the voices of their own offspring and parents from a number of others, and at a great distance. I say appear, for in such a case one cannot be quite sure, still less can one give all the small details of long continued observation that makes up the evidence in favor of it.

All these cases have a common and mysterious element. It is as if a window were opened in one direction and all others closed; or as if all the available energy were directed along one narrow path. At any rate there is something more than mere keenness of sense.